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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,326.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M. 1908				
8th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6822
15th "	ORIENTAL	8384		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10612		
29th "	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6535
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10612		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6830
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	6,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. for Genoa
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cocchi	15th Mar. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	12th Apl 1908

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Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedrone	17th April "

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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 3rd Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 6th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "MAZAGON" 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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1st February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
† AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
† VORWAERTS	5993	B. Belluzz	24th Apr. 1908.
† PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiletto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiletto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	449	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	466	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	603	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
**City of London	..	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	..	..	..	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,900
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED, UP ... " 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituent the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar,
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi,
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
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	Colon.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/18, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2-4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Branch).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Tampin (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 12 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 21,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Holen	Linyang	Peking	
Changchun & Gueiso	Lyons	San Francisco	
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Shanghai	
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Osaka		
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

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SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
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The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MARMORA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. F Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "SCHWARZENFELS," No 7-8 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments *ex* above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 3rd February, 1908.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 27th February, 1908, at 6-30 P. M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th JANUARY, 1908.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY the 3rd March, 1908, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary

ROYAL BOMBAY YATCHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENENAL MEETING of Members will take place at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER L NG,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1908.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 11th February 1908, at 3-30 P M. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Director and Audited Statement of accounts of the Bank for the period ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Banks will be CLOSED from the 12th to 27th February, 1908, both days inclusive.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1908.

12TH, 15TH, 17TH, 19TH, and 22ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

Rates for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies.. .. .. .. each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies... ... ... each	7	...

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

LADIES, and MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are admitted to the Private Paddock FREE.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

LADIES' SEASON TICKETS are not available for Children.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not avaible for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Gentleman ... ... Rs. 6	Single Ticket ... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ... „ 3	Lady or Child ... As. 12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.

BYCULLA,
25th January, 1908.

N.B.—Admission to the Enclosures is subject to the Rules and Regulations of the W. I. T. C.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Co., Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 3rd March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of oils, from 1st April 1908 to 31st March, 1909.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3-0-0 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. & N.-W. Ry.

SAMASTIPUR, 27TH JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOM SORABJI POWVALA and KAVASHSHAH SORABJI POWVALA, both of Bombay, Parsees, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of partly Fazendari and partly Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1724 square yards or thereabouts, whereof so much as is Government land is registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631 and 2632, New No. A 9642, Old Survey No. 841, and New Survey No. 2-7384, and the whole of which is bounded on the East by the Charney Road, on the West by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, on the North by the property of the said Rustom Sorabji Powvala, and Kavashshah Sorabji Powvala and on the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893, and Street No. 1, Khetwadi Main Road, and where formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Sobnabai, widow and executrix of Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powvala, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1908.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL ETC.

	Rs. a.
Practical Boat Building and Sailing: Fully Illustrated with designs and working diagrams. By Adrian Neison, C. E., Dixon Kemp, A. I. N. A. and G. Christopher Davies	6 9
Firework Making. For Amateurs: complete and explicit instructions in the art of Pyrotechny. Specially prepared for the use of amateurs and beginners. Profusely Illustrated. By W. H. Browne, Ph. D., M. A., L. R. C. P., &c., ...	2 3
The Watch and Clock Makers' Handbook, Dictionary and Guide. By F. J. Britten. Illustrated	4 6
Waterworks Distribution : A Practical Guide to the Laying out of systems of distributing mains for the supply of water to cities and towns. By J. A. McPherson, M. Inst., C. E. Illustrated by 22 full-page Diagrams and 111 other Illustrations	5 4
Telegraphy. A detailed exposition of the telegraph system of the British Post Office. By T. W. Herbert, A. M. Inst. E. E. With 509 Illustrations.	5 11
Wireless Telegraphy and Hertzian Waves. By S. R. Bottone. With 33 Illustrations ...	2 4
A Text-Book of Gas, Oil, and Air Engines. By Bryan Donkin. With 765 Illustrations and selected tables of Trials	21 14
The Scientific American Cyclopædia of Receipts, Notes and Queries. By Albert A. Hopkins.	18 6
A Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering: By Wilfred J. Lineham, M. Inst. C. E. Illustrated	10 15

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

The Study of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer...	7 14
The Principles of Biology. By Herbert Spencer. Two Vols, ...	27 0
What Must I Do to Get Well? And How Can I Keep So? By Elma Stuart	2 10
An Index of Symptoms as a Clue to Diagnosis. By Ralph Winnington Leftwich, M. D. ...	5 4
Social Statics. Abridged and Revised; together with The Man, Versus the State. By Herbert Spencer	7 8
A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry. By Joseph Richardson, M. D, D. D. S. Edited by George W. Warren, A.M., D. D. S. With six hundred and ninety-one illustrations ...	16 8
Thacker's Handbook Almanac and Diary for Bombay. Diary a week on an opening, containing Wages Table, Exchange Tables, Side Tables, and other useful local information, with map	1 0

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah :—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, (Public). SUBJECT :—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."

THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Erwad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public). SUBJECT :—"Emancipation of Women."

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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A journal mainly written for Investors,

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT,
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT,
MDDLE. FLORIZELL,
THE FRANTZ TROUPE,
THE BOUNDING PATTERSONS,
And our all Star Company in one of the finest programmes EVER PRESENTED to the Bombay Public.

NEXT MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY 5TH FEBRUARY.
Performance at 4 Sharp.
Doors Open one hour earlier.
Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

Booking at Circus for Boxes and First Chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Box of 6 chairs, Rs 20; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE,—Manager,
R. ALTON,—Agent.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

LADY MAUD WARRENDER'S
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE.
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Selection ... "The Flying Dutchman" ... Wagner. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND. Conductor : HERR BEHR.
2. Recit Air { "Ah fill the cup" ... / "Ah moon of my delight" ... } Liza Lehmann. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Recit Aria { "E. Susanna non vien" ... / "Dove sono i belli momenti" ... } Mozart. Miss CLARA PROCTER.
4. Song ... "Largo" ... Handel LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5. Part Songs ... { "To June" ... / "Hail Smiling Morn" ... } Cresser Spofforth. THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
6. Song .... "Habanera" (from Carmen) .... Bizet, Miss CLARKE.

PART II.

1. Duet "Ti lima Jean thy bonnie face." M. V. White. LADY MAUD WARRENDER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
2. Selection. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
3. Songs .... { "Myrra" ... / "When love is kind" ... } Clutsam A. L. Miss CLARKE.
4. Songs .... { "Three fishers went sailing" .... / "Two eyes of grey" .... } Hullah McGeoch LADY MAUD WARRENDER.
5. Pianoforte Solo ... "Wedding March and Elfin Dance" ... Mendelssohn (from the Midsummer's night's dream). Mrs. BEN HICK.
6. Song ..... "Blow blow thou winter wind," Sargeant Mr. G. F. HILL.
7. Song and Chorus ... "Land of Hope and Glory" .. Elgar. LADY MAUD WARRENDER and the CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
Arranged by Sir Michael Costa. Soli and Chorus.

Accompanists : Mr. Theodore Flint and Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Organ : Mr. George R. Johnston.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. Rose & Co.

"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
DON'T MISS THE GRAND AND SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME,
THE WONDERFUL PEARLS' FISHER.
Excursion into the Lands of the Mermaids and Pearls'
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED EFFECTS.
Don't forget the GRAND PHENOMENAL PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT.
With new wonderful films just received from Paris, Never Shown in Bombay.

SKATING RINK.
TO-DAY, MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 3RD,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
MORE EXCITING SPORTS.
THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

GRAND COSTUME TABLEAU CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.
EMPIRE THEATRE,
THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Lady MAUD WARRENDER, Miss CLARKE, Mrs. RAIKES, Mrs. HICK, Mrs. VALENTINI, Miss FORBES ; Messrs. CROFT, MARSH, HILL, COOPER, NABERT, and others.

Bookings at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

ELECTRIC MUSEUM.
OPPOSITE GRANT ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

ON 15TH FEBRUARY NEXT, This Electrical Exhibition will be CLOSED to the public.

165 Excellent Testimonials. OPEN DAILY (Sundays excepted), from 9 to 12 noon, and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.)

Managing Proprietor,
R. W. HILL.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES.—It is a small handy bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rupees—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
LIST.

ANNUALS FOR 1908.

	Rs. a.
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK. Containing an account of the astronomical and other Phenomena, Information respecting the Government Finances, Population, Commerce and General Statistics of the British Empire throughout the World. Paper covers...	0 14
Complete Edition, Half bound ...	2 3
"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK. A Handbook to all the Questions of the Day ...	0 8
HAZELL'S ANNUAL : A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day	3 1
WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. A Directory of Titled Persons	3 1
WHO'S WHO. Contains nearly 2,000 pages of References	8 12
PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL, 1907-8. The Process Year Book. A Comprehensive Survey of the Graphic Arts...	4 6
THE NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL, 1907-08. Edited by Alan H. Bourgoyne. Illustrated.	0 14
LOUIS WAIN'S ANNUAL, 1907. With 8 Coloured Plates by Louis Wain	0 14

DICTIONARIES.

CHAMBERS'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Pronouncing, Explanatory and Etymological. Illustrations	9 6
CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY Dictionary. Pronouncing, Explanatory and Etymological. With Illustrations	2 10
NUTTALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY. 100,000 references. Revised and extended by the Rev. James Wood	2 10
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STORMONTH'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Pronouncing, Etymological and Explanatory. With supplement by Wm. Bayne. Library Edition.	15 12
STORMONTH'S SMALLER ENGLISH Dictionary.	4 6
SKEAT'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the English Language. Library Edition	33 0
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.
Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, under instructions from Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Runchodlal Dhirajlal & Co., of Pambah Canta, Pydonni, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

44 bales, each 400lbs, No.11s, yarn of the David Mill.
200 bales, each 400lbs. No. 10s. Cockatoo of the David Mill,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 4th intant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the Agents, Indo-China Mill Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Mulchund Runchordas, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :

250 bales, each 400lbs. No. 20s. mule yarn of the Indo-China Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co., and on account and risk of Bhailal Harilal.

50 Bales, each 400 lbs No 10s, yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

On account and risk of Bhanji Jadhavji—

50 Bales, each 400 lbs. No. 105 yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

On account and risk of Nagindas Balubhai—

50 Bales, each 402 lbs. No. 105 yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FURGUSON ROAD, PAREL, OPPOSITE THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1908, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, under instructions from the owners, sell by Public Auction on the site the following very valuable 24 building plots of Foras Tenure Land :—

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,070	13	330
2	1,110	14	350
3	820	15	330
4	815	16	350
5	420	17	330
6	450	18	400
7	450	19	330
8	470	20	400
9	504	21	330
10	530	22	390
11	460	23	260
12	440	24	420

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans for the sites apply to Messrs. Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Rustomji Pestonji Bharoocha, vendor's attorneys, at their Office, near the Small Causes Court or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD opportunity to secure Broken and Seasoned Horses at a cheap rate.

On THURSDAY the 13th Instant, at 2 20 P.M. (ST.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Tramways Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway :—

About 50 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and country-breds.

The horses are in good conditions and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stud consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m. (S T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable andsome and plain and carved English furniture, also furniture by John Rebell's "Bless Leave" and Dampinlanji, glass and crockery ware, handsome table and China and Rare ornaments, a larg collection of choice and rose plants in tubs and pits, and handsome strong Victoria in very good order, and bay waler golding, set of plated mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of E. Hopman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agents for the world known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments, Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write :—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. Sts., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Ship Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight Annas. Annual subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Forms and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, an Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to India: History and Events. Neat Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6256 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : If printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Get up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Private Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Esplanade Hotels, &c., Price per copy ANNAS Four only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mendes Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

WILL a European Gentleman share a large AIRY ROOM with another European Gentleman in the third floor of "DANTRA" HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Apply to Box No. 2031, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road Bombay

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cots, cupboards, writing, dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, chairs, marble-top table, glass-door, show cupboard.

Cottage piano by Rose and Co., Singer's hand-sewing machine, 1 concert phonograph with electro-phonograph, horn and recording horn to be worked either by electric motor or by the ordinary spring winding, 1 Edison home phonograph, 1 Jem phonograph, 1 chest-of-drawers with 5 drawers containing records, 1 stove on Primus principles of 8 burners and hotwater tank.

10 double pole tents.

On account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned :—

D. R. U. C.—66,403—31,33,40 and 49—4 bales, each 24 reams blue fancy paper, damaged by salt water.

By order of the Post Master General :—Unclaimed articles from the Bombay Dead Letter Office consisting of metal watch stamps, silver rings, books, silk sarees, wearing apparel, hats, medicine, sample cuttings of cloth, etc.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 small phaeton and grey C. B. horse.
3 dogs and 1 bitch, cross bull and fox-terrior, good watch dogs and ratter, will tackle anything set at.

SALE OF NEW MOTOR CAR.

Under the instructions of the Standard Trading Agency and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Lala Radha Mal of Lucknow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

One brand new 2 cylinder 14 H. P. Pope Tribune approved motor car, Tonneau body, to seat 5 persons, side entrance, 3 speeds forward and one reverse, having 2 double acting brakes, also complete with hood, 2 powerful acetylene lamps and generator, 3 oil lamps and other accessories. Price, complete, is Rs. 6,150.

Grand opportunity for those who want reliable motor car.

N. B.—This same maker car was in use for a long time by Mr. Dawson, Principal, Technical College, Bombay, who also ran a Mahbleshwer race.

The car is at show at Messrs. Vatcha Bros., Girgaum.

SALE OF RENAULT MOTOR CAR, WALER, MARE AND PONY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the property of Major Gupte.—

1 Renault, 10-14 H. P., double cylinder, detachable brougham body, high tension, magneto, starts without battery, with spare parts, tool box complete, in excellent order, with lamp, etc., and separate hood also.

1 handsome waler bay pony "spider," going in harness and very good in action.

1 grey waler mare, going in harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES COTTON SOCKS AND SHIRTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Asignee of the estate of Karamally B. Sajan, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A. L. 664-65—2 cases, each 100 dozen pairs colored cotton socks, sizes 9in., 9 1/2in., 10in., 10 1/2in., 11in.

M. S. 650 51—2 cases, each 100 dozen pairs colored cotton socks, sizes 8in., 8 1/2in., 9in., 9 1/2in., 10in., and 10 1/2in.

K. E. J. B. 739-40—2 cases, each 50 dozen cotton shirts (gurnseys) sizes 26in., 28in. and 30in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the cases taken delivery of within 4 days after the sale.

SALE at 9 a.m. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 4th February.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 4th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Mount Nepean Road, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the following car

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 9/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	1/2	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8		unchgd
Do. in New York ...	55 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15 1/		1
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48 3/4		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·37		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' sight	4 1/8		unchgd
Do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Mails :-
The Bombay Mails of 18th instant arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.
Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 390,000
Gold to Bombay... ... £ 110,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	10,000 "
Mid-Americans...	6·39—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9·58 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :-

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5 83 —04	5 83 —05	5 87 —05	5 85 —06
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5 82 —06	5 73 —06	5 67 —06	5 56 —06

New York :-

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...56,000
Do. do. last year	...39,000
Exports to Great Britain	...60,000
do. to Continent	...52,000
Spot Cotton—11·45-10.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·08—08	Advanced early owing to buying encouraged by firmness of New Orleans and declined later through liquidation.
Do Do May 11·04—08	

New Orleans :-
Spot Cotton—11 15/16—1/16.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·35—13
Do do May 11·24—12
Closing tone of futures—Easy.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	286,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	139,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	165,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	823,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	573,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5 1/32d.
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Cocondas C.I.F.—4d.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Cocondas Ginned C.I.F.—4 5/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52½ April-May—H. A. and D Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3/4 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Metals :-

Copper Braziers	£ 76 10 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/4

Bar Iron :-

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 2. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 13 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Bullion	76,800	London ...	Marmora.	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sov ...	13,000	do	do.	Mercantile Bank
196 Bars } 1 Box } Silver	3,85,914	do	do.	Chartered Bank
180 Box Silver.	2,01,914	do	do.	Yokohama Bank & Hasam
1 Bundle Rs ..	2,050	Abbas ...	C. Craft ...	
1 Bundle Sov.	105			
Rupees	1040	C Mandvie	Lhasa ...	M Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Sov..	30			
Rupees	310	Dwarka ...		
4 Bundles Rs..	9,100	Linga	Bulimba	Sundry Importers
7 Bundles Rs..	16,900	Koweit ...		
1 Parcel Silver..	10	London ...	Egypt...	Hongkong Bank.
1 Parcel Silver..	42	do	Oriental	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1ST JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-
Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :-
The market opened unchanged to-day at 1 3 7/8 T. T. and 1/3 29/32 to 1/3 15/16 for demand Bank bills. Practically all Banks would buy Credits at 1/4 1/8 3 months' sight but bills have been in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 id.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	16½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	128
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140½
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	138

Government Paper.
The Market opened steady to-day at 95 15/16 ready and for the settlement on Monday and 95 3-16 for the second settlement. The business transacted has been on small lines, but options must be declared to-night for the settlement and a large business may be expected on Monday. Calcutta Market is reported as 96 15-16 ready and 96 3-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·15
1st Settlement	" 95·15
2nd Settlement...	" 96·3

Bullion :-
On Friday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 25 1-2 for ready and 25 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been very steady and ready bars continue to be in demand at 67 1-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 10 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 8 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 7 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	67 2 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66 0 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66 11 0

COTTON.

Market Report :-
The market has been easier with very little enquiry. Exporters are doing little or nothing and prices are slowly giving way as the bazaar also shows no inclination to operate.
At Colaba a small business was done in ready cotton, and price easier.

QUOTATIONS :-	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275/6	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	269	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	228	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	221	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	213	"
Fine M. G. Amroti ...	213	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	188½	"
Good Westerns ...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	254	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The market is quiet but steady with little enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs.	6 2 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... "	6 9 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :-
Is also quiet but steady with a small business passing.

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	Rs 9 7 0
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 10 0 0

Gingellyseed :-
The market continues steady, but there is little or no demand. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 59 8 0
Muggy	" 58 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 62 8 0

Poppyseed :-

April-May	Rs. 11 2 0

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :-
Ready Rs. 34 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :- Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :- Rs. 5 4 0
Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts- Rs. 42 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :-
White Delhi, Apl.-May... ... Rs. 5 15 6
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :-

Bombay	1,342½
India	50½
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :-

David	403 3/4
Empress	415
Howard and Bullough	550
Kohinoor	752½
Manekji Petit	3,290

Miscellaneous :-

Bidham Pile & Co.	127
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Marcks and Co	127
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	42

Railways :-

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	110
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	17,237 bales.
Wheat	8 032 cwts.
Linseed	425 "
Rapeseed	nil "
Gingellyseed	3,810 "
Poppyseed	33 "
Groundnuts	2,649 "
Castorseed	4,083 "
Rice	32,467 "
Myrabollams	11,576 "
Cottonseed	19,236 "
Mowraseed	19 "
Gram	500 "
Joowar	1,464 "
Maize	nil "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 9/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	Mutilated		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	55 1/8	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	25·15 1/2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	.....		
Do. do. do. Berlin	4 87		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 p. c.	since	23 ultc.
Discount Bank of England Rate			
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 1/2		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/4		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4		1/2
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 1/2		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 "
Sales of East Indians	750 "
Imports	22,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·30—09
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...	9 9/16—1/16

Future Delivery prices :-

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·85 —03	5 85 —03	5·84 —03	5·82 —03	5·80 —02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	
5·75 —03	5·64 —03	5·52 —03	5·43 New position.	

New York :-

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	30,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	44,000 "
Do. to Continent	14,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·45—unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·93—12	Declined owing bearest visible to supply figures. (Second tone mutilated)
Do. do. May 10·91—13	

New Orleans :-
Spot Cotton—Mutilated.
Futures—Month of March 11·28—07
Do. do. May 11·12—12
Closing Tone of Futures.—Mutilated.

Cotton Stock in London ...	11,000 bales
" Total Visible Supply ...	4,259,000 "
" " East Indian ...	316,000 "
" Quantity in sight ...	3,230,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	56,000 bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	59,000 "
"	Actual Exports	14,000 "
"	Week's Imports	105,000 "
"	Stock	972,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	2·0 "
"	Sold on Speculation	...
"	Sold for Exportation	100
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400 "
"	Actual Exports	400 "
"	Week's Imports	2,000 "
"	Stocks	17,000 "
Afloat	Americans	410,000 "
"	Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-
Yellow Gujarat, per 416lbs, 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 3/9
Ap. May—Dono.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 3/4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,100
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	" 19·8
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	... 65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk...	... 70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	... 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	... 100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	... 1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1903	... 1,000
Carnatic	... 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	... 145
Coral	... 135
Jamalamadugu Press	... 460
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	... 2,800
Madura	... 130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	Nom.
Burmah Oil Coy.	Buyers 72s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers 975
Ditto ditto (1909)	Sellers 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...cum interest £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce... ...	19s. 9d.
Indian Aluminium	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	93
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	... 100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £109
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £100
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	... 85
New Mysore Manganese	Buyers 27s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 101
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 50 paid) ...	Sellers 78
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750	... £101
Rangoon Oil	...Sellers 885
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid)	... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... 4 9/4
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid ...	... 17s.
Balaghat, fully paid	...6s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...11s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines ...	...Sellers 12s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...13s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 7s. 6d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	... 8d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...41s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5-3-9
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 7½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 7½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 21s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 11s.
Sangli, 13s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 1s. 1½d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

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Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Feb. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	2	6	20	6	50
Teheran	2	19	5	...	35
Suez	2nd	2	35 p m	5	...

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (29-1-08).
Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).
Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).
Bhamo-Kouie to China interrupted beyond Tengyueh (27-1-08).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FEE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

VENIS—WALRATH—February 1, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. H. Foote, H. Cere., Venis, to Odile Geneviere, widow of the late H. E. Walrath, M. D., of Washington, D.C., (U. S. A.), and daughter of the late Commander E. De Birk, R. N.

DEATH.

FRACCHIA—February 1, at St. George's Hospital, after long and painful illness Leone Fracchia, senior partner Fracchia and Vyzetti, "Chhapatti", aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DONALD—January 27, at Abbottabad, the wife of J. F. Donald, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—BEGG—January 28, at the United Free Church, Calcutta, by the Rev John Macrae, M. A., assisted by the Father of the bride, John Robert Black, Bengal Coal Company, Ld., to Jean, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Paton Begg, M. A., L. M. S., Almora.

DEATHS.

DU BOIS—January 10 at Rawalpindi, Helen Isabel, the dearly beloved wife of H. C. Du Bois, Deputy Examiner Military Accounts Department Northern Circle.

MEARES—January 31, at Jubbulpore, Eliza Mary Martha, the beloved wife of C. W. Meares, aged 58 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-4m., 0 4a. Low water, 6-12m., 6-0a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor from tour, Grant Road, 8 a.m.
Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back.
First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Bank of India, annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
"Stree Bodha" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. Justice Beaman on "the Position of Woman in Civilised Society," Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Y. W. C. A., annual public meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 2nd, New Moon. 2h. 6·5m. p.m.; Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m. p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m a. m.; Feb. 2nd, in Perigee, 7h. p. m; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 4.—Bombay Hunt, Sahar village Lecture by Mr. Frank Anderson, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6-30 p.m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Bombay Gymkhana, annual general Cricket meeting 6-30 p.m Sun rises, 7 h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 0-45m.; 0-53a; Low water, 6-55m, 6-45a.
Wednesday, February 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Bombay to Kolhapur and back. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1-25m. 1-42a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-29a.
Thursday, February 6.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Lady Warrender's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: lecture by Mr. J. J. Mody on "Emancipation of Woman." Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company (in liquidation) 69, Apollo Street, 4-40 p.m. Corner-stone laying of Parel Church Tower by H. E. Lady Clarke, 5 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 2-5m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-19m., 8-13a.
Friday, February 7.—Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture on "A Trip on a Magic Carpet," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h 35m., High water, 2-46m., 3-24a, Low water, 3-3m., 3-59a.

LECTURE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beamen will deliver a lecture on "The proper place of Women in Society," at the Anjuman-i Islam Hall, opposite Victoria Terminus, to-day at 6-15 p.m. All are cordially invited.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH.—The Empire Cinematograph will be closed to-day and there will be no performances this evening as a mark of mourning for the sad and tragic deaths of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.

POLICE NOTICE.—A photo of a residence, some post age stamps, a G. C. Note, a string of imitation pearls, some umbrellas, a pair of pisnez and a white and liver Spaniel slut have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail's for Majunga, Norsabe, Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow 4th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TRAMWAYS IN BARODA.—A joint stock limited company, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, has been formed for running horse tramcars in Baroda. On the Board of Directors appear the names of Sir P. M. Mehta Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and other well-known persons. It has been arranged to purchase rails, tram-cars, and 50 horses from the old Bombay Tramway Company.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Maharaja of Chhota Udeypore arrived in Bombay on Saturday and has put up in the Gr at Western Hotel. His Highness the Rajat of Rajpipla left Bombay on Friday night for Nandod. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur returned from Bhownagar on Friday and is staying at Girgaum Road. His Highness is attended by twenty-five followers.

A NATIVE DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Mahadev Sumbhu, a native doctor, who died from the effects of arsenic poisoning on the 23rd January last under circumstances already reported. A post card was found in the deceased's room in which he had charged one Narsingdas with giving him an arsenic pill. Ramdas Hemraj, a relative of the deceased, deposed that the deceased was on bad terms with Narsingdas. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BUNDER MEDICAL INSPECTION.—A public meeting of the Kokani Mahomedans of Bombay was held in Kazi Mohulla near Chakla, on Saturday afternoon, to thank the Governor for discontinuing the Bundar Medical Inspection, Mr. James MacDonald being called to the chair on the motion of Mr. Moulvi Raffidin seconded by Mr. Ahmedkhan Penkar it was resolved to thank His Excellency the Governor in Council for discontinuing the Bundar Medical Inspection of passengers going to the Bombay Presidency coasting ports. The chairman remarked that by thanking the present Government it was not suggested that the previous Governors were not justified in enforcing the inspection. The occasion justified it but the present circumstances did not require it. Mr. MacDonald also recommended inoculation which he observed was the best preventive measure against a probable attack of plague.

"ESPERANTO" IN THE GULF AND AT BAGHDAD.

Dr. Pollen writes:—The "Esperanto Flag" has, we hear, been waving over most of the Persian Gulf Ports and has dipped not only to British Turkish and Persian guns-boats but also to German American Liners and other strange Traders in these, once exclusive, waters. The "Esperanto Flag" with its green star now "dips" to all other Flags:—But the British President is confident that the day is not far distant when all Flags will dip to it just in the same way as we (Britishers) take off our hats to ourselves when we salute the King who represents us each and all!
The New Language—as an antidote to Babel—has already spread to Baghdad where it seems to be sorely needed! For there are, we understand, some seventy languages spoken at the present moment in this city of the Arabian nights! at any rate we know that Father Peter—the Head of the well-known Carmelite Mission in Mesopotamia—when sending his famous congratulatory message in the name of the people of Baghdad to the King of Spain in connection with the recut celebrations on the discovery of America had to get the document translated into no less than sixty-six different languages before it could be "subscribed" by the various inhabitants of this remarkably-Polyglot Town. It is only in Towns where the poison of Babel prevails—that the Antidote can be most thoroughly appreciated. Perhaps "Esperanto" will prevail before the Baghdad Railway time is completed. Less unlikely things have happened.

FREEMASONRY IN BOMBAY.

A very interesting and impressive ceremony of consecrating a new Lodge under the English Constitution was performed at the Masonic Hall, Fort, on Wednesday last in the presence of a large gathering of Bombay Freemasons. The Lodge is named after the distinguished and popular District Grand Master the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins. The District Grand Lodge officers headed by the District Grand Master having entered in procession, the Lodge was consecrated by the Deputy District Grand Master the Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn, after which Mr. G. Robinson, an energetic officer of the District Lodge installed Mr. Jeejeebhoy Edalji Modi as the Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the current year. The following officers—founders of the Lodge—were then nominated officers for the year; Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Solicitor, Senior Warden: Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Capadya, Junior Warden, Mr. Shapurji N. Chandabho Treaser; Mr J. C. Davar, Secretary: Lieut. Col. K. R. Kirtikar I.M.S., (Rtd), Senior Deacon; Mr. Dosabhoy B. Satna Junior Deacon: and Mr. Jehangir R. Master, inner Guard. The Worship M star thanked the District Grand Master and his Deputy for their presence with

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1908.

THE CALAMITY IN PORTUGAL.

THE news that both the King and Crown Prince of Portugal have been assassinated, will create more grief than surprise, for it has long been known that sedition is rampant in that country. Though the blow has fallen we may repeat the reasons which have led to the present calamity. Senor Joao Franco, President of Council and Minister of the Interior, has been described as the only honest man in Portugal. Generalities are almost always exaggerations, but it is indisputable that he is one of the very few Portuguese statesmen of recent years who have considered that the country needed, above all, a cleansing of the national Augean stables. Only since Senor Franco undertook the government of the country has the world in general learned to how bad a state affairs had come. The national expenditure was considerably more than double the amount which it should have been. It was bled on all sides of parasites, the vast majority of whom never made any pretence at working or even pretending to work for their salaries. Senor Franco took the easiest and best means of weeding out the undesirables from the official pay sheet when it is realised that some of these quarters of the nation were directly, and considerably were indirectly, affected, it is not difficult to understand that general discontent supervened. From discontent to sedition, from sedition to open revolution under the fostering care of the supporters of the Pretender is but a short step. One message which we publish to-day states that two viscounts have been arrested while in the act of inciting a revolt. This may quite possibly mean far less than the words imply. Titles in Portugal have far less value than their names would make one believe. It is possible, of course, that those who have been arrested are representatives of the old Portuguese nobility; it is still, perhaps even more, probable that they represent the *parvenu* nobility with which the country abounds. Exactly what is to be gained by such a revolution only those who understand the poverty of Portuguese life can fully realise. The prizes are very small, the risks are very large and the risks are now greater, because Senor Franco, by saving the country from illegitimate losses, has been enabled to increase the small pay of a small and underpaid but loyal army. The assassination of the King and Crown Prince opens up a field of speculation into which it is impossible to enter with safety. There is, besides the Crown Prince, a second son to King Carlos, while the Duke of Oporto, Prince Affonso Henriques, is his uncle. There can, therefore, be no question as to the existence of an heir to the throne, but when once revolution breaks out in a Latin race, it is impossible to foresee how far it may go. We are the less anxious to attempt to look deep into the future because of the position of the Bourbon family amongst the Royal houses. To-day every Foreign Office in Europe is disfraught with anxiety as to the trend of affairs in the westernmost corner of Europe, for events march rapidly and, with the march of democracy, the fall of one throne to-day may mean an attack on another to-morrow. Dom Carlos was known as one of the most kindly gentlemen in Europe. His name will go down to history as a friend rather than as a King of his people and when history comes to be properly within Queen Amelia who has so nobly played a mother's part, will be written down as one of the noble women of the world. But the mob treats nothing of such affairs and Senor Franco, in introducing an honest policy, has brought about a catastrophe which dims anything of modern times, and Portugal has the sympathy of the whole civilized world. Confirmation of the news also records the fact that three of the assassins have vanished from human view. In such cases primitive extremists are bound to prevail and there must be regret that they have escaped what small punishment this world can give to repay their crimes, But one word more can be said for the present, Awful though the consequences have been, Senor Franco was only doing his duty and every true Portuguese patriot will have the meagre satisfaction of knowing that Dom Carlos died for a cause of which he thoroughly approved. The Infante Manuel for whom his noble mother will act as Regent was born in 1887, the year in which Dom Carlos came to the Throne.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT. INDIA received a large measure of attention in the House of Commons on Friday evening in the debate on an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, brought forward by Dr. Rutherford—a delicate little attention on his part which we could very well have done without. His speech was as full of nonsense as an egg of meat. The Indians did not expect a reversal of Lord Curzon's reign of terror, for there was no such reign, and they encountered no coercion and repression except such of them whose conduct called for it and made it necessary to employ extraordinary measures to restore them to order. The partition of Bengal will not be reconsidered, for Government has more than once declared it to be a closed subject and further advocacy of a reconsideration is as useless as to try to set back the wheels of time. When Dr. Rutherford asserted that Government is face to face with great reform or revolution he was guilty of exaggeration. Government is face to face with great reform and Mr. Morley indicated the direction in which reform would be undertaken, in his reply to the amendment. Dr. Rutherford knew not what he asked for when he demanded Provincial Parliaments and an Imperial Duma. The people of this country are no more prepared for such institutions than Dr. Rutherford is for the Viceroyalty. Sir Henry Cotton ought to have known better than make the irresponsible speech he did. After denouncing Lord Curzon's policy, now a matter of ancient history, he declared that the Punjab was quiet because the causes of discontent had been removed, "but a general feeling of unrest existed and was very serious and dangerous"—which is a misstatement unless, indeed, Sir Henry was referring to the past and not to the present. Unrest and agitation have ceased because it became dangerous and the agitator in this country generally calms down when his liberty is threatened. Political agitators in India make poor martyrs. Mr. Hart Davies's plea for the enlargement of the powers of District Boards in order to train Indians to manage their own affairs, if not original was unobjectionable, but Mr. O'Grady made a sorry exhibition of himself when he demanded immediate free education which would make "India ripe for representative Government in from fifteen to twenty years"—an observation which proclaimed Mr. O'Grady either very sanguine or very ignorant. We do not doubt he is profoundly dissatisfied with Mr. Morley's reforms because he is incapable of appreciating them. His remarks, like those of Mr. Smeaton, might advantageously have been omitted from the debate, merely serving to waste time by prolonging futile discussion.

Mr. Morley's reply was both happy and satisfactory. He perceived that the suggestion of a Parliamentary Committee might have much to recommend it, but it is not clear whether he said it would also have its disadvantages or whether the Right Hon. gentlemen meant that it would help to the solution of perplexing problems. However, we shall see that so soon as the full reports of the speeches arrive in India, a fortnight hence. He paid a well merited tribute to Lord Minto's administration and declared him to be as eager for reform and as acute in realising the present situation as anybody, and said that if we had a Viceroy and Secretary of State fully alive to the changes of temperature and atmosphere that had occurred in India in the last five years we must not be impatient to judge them. Regarding Lord Curzon, Reuter says "he refrained from using the language that had been used during the debate, but it was notorious that he (Mr. Morley) inherited enormous difficulties, and the situation now showed enormous and extraordinary improvement." We believe Lord Minto was meant, not Mr. Morley, as inheritor of enormous difficulties, for it was he who took measures to disperse the black clouds which had gathered on the horizon. Mr. Morley is not disposed to prophesy that they will never regather, but he may depend upon it that similar measures will produce similar results, if ever they do, and that means which have but recently proved efficacious will again prove so should it ever be necessary to apply them With reference to his programme of reforms Mr. Morley made no very lucid statement, but it is evident that a comprehensive scheme is under consideration and is the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government and some progress may probably be made known in the course of the next few months; since Mr. Morley told us that the Indian Governments are to furnish him with their views by the end of March. No definite promises were made, however, but notwithstanding recent discouraging signs in India th Secretary of State has declared that the h ands of the clock shall not be set back and the ste forward he promised so long ago shall be taken.p

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN. THE wonderful progress in women's education which has been made during the past fifty years in Bombay City was vividly illustrated by the interesting gathering of school girls which took place last Saturday in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Stree Bodhe and Social Progress Jubilee Celebration, Five hundred girls assembled, a selection of scholars from a number of different schools in Bombay, Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans were to be seen, the girls of each nationality charmingly arrayed in their distinctive dresses. A prettier picture it would be difficult to imagine than these five hundred girls made as they marched in procession through the streets and up the broad steps of the Town Hall. No less striking was the scene inside the Hall, when the girls without noise or confusion took up their position in the seats allotted to them We learnt with surprise from some of the older ladies of the Parsee community who were present, that fifty years ago there was not a single girls' school in Bombay City. If parents then conceived the unusual idea that it would be a good thing to educate their girl children they had to summon a pandit to the house to give their daughters private instruction. All communities then, including the Parsees, were more or less in virtual "purdah," a circumstance added to the difficulty in those days of educating girls. Parsees lead the way in the matter of female education, but the other two communities have followed their example. On Saturday at this interesting gathering, we looked on at various songs, dances and gymnastic displays performed not only by Parsee but also by Hindu and Mahomedan girls. These three communities sang part songs together and even danced. The Mahomedan girls in their beautifully embroidered satin trousers held hands with the demure Hindu maidens in her clinging saree or the Parsees in their embroidered velvet caps and Europeanized raiment. The intense interest of the scene lay not so much in its prettiness, but in its significance and in the thought that during the space of fifty years these things had come to pass. It was impossible to help reflecting that if India had made this advance during the last fifty years what will she not do during the coming fifty. Hearts were touched by these charming girl children with their pretty intelligent faces and graceful forms, and the thought was born—"Bombay is to be congratulated on the mothers that its citizens will have in the days to come." Education is good, education of mind and body, and if these girls are trained in book lore as efficiently as they are in physical culture, then there is little left to be desired in their education. We saw a banner hanging across the back of the Town Hall stage inscribed with a sentence in Guzerati, On enquiry we learnt tha this is the text of the Stree Bodhe, a saying o. the Great Napoleon to the effect that a nation can only grow and prosper when it educates the mothers of the race. It is a good saying and one that the Stree Bodhe has made its own.

It is curious to reflect that this growth of female education in Bombay received its first impetus and is largely the work of a small band o Parsee and Hindu pioneers who had for one o their chief leaders the late Mr. Kabraji, H was the founder and editor of the Stree Bodh paper, the first of its kind. In this journal h gave rein to his idea about female education and he urged the abolition of the purdah amongst Parsee ladies. About the same time as these ideas began to take root one of the Governors of Bombay, Lord Elphinstone, announced that he would receive no gentlemen at Government House receptions who came without their wives. It is believed that this attitude on the part of the Governor also materially helped to make the purdah system fall into disfavour amongst the Parsees. The memory of Mr. Kabraji ought to be honoured by his fellow citizens in Bombay, for without a doubt this forward educational movement amongst the women of Bombay is largely due to his influence, and to the ideas he disseminated in his paper. He was also a great believer in the principle that friendly social intercourse should be encouraged amongst all communities. This ideal is gradually being realised and progress is being quickened because the girls of all communities meet together in school and learn to understand each other. When Mr. Kabraji died in 1894 the London "Times" wrote an interesting article about him, in the course of which it said—"He lived to see the Parsees freed from many of the superstitious and inimical social customs of his early days, female education general amongst them and steadily spreading in other communities." Now that Mr. Kabraji has passed from our midst, his daughter Miss Kabraji is editing the *Stree Bodhe*, the paper he started. She is also keeping alive the family tradition of encouraging social intercourse by inaugurating this Jubilee to celebrate the Stree Bodhe's 50th year of existence. The celebration which is to last a week is catholic in its aims, and Mahomedans, Parsees, Hindus and English have all come forward to help by delivering speeches and addresses, and finally the ladies of all the four communities are to meet together to act in some tableaux, one of the attactions of an evening party to be held on the final day of the jubilee celebration.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1912. It is generally known that the Industrial Exhibition at Tokio last year was not a financial success, but little heed is taken of that, and the Exhibition of 1912 has been decided upon despite home and foreign experience. Exhibitions are not the financial success they once were. Greater and necessarily more costly preparations have to be made. In America, where, of all places, exhibitions should be successful, a bitter lesson has been learned. St. Louis, Detroit, Omaha and Chicago with, it is announced, Jamestown to complete the list, have all proved financial failures. That the Exhibition of 1912 will be productive of some good results is granted by all, but that it will be a financial success either directly or indirectly is doubtful. Japan's advance has been so rapid that it is entirely devoid of the experience to be gained in any transition period. No one will deny that Japanese arts are declining. "Hustle" is the the watchword, and the old days which saw long and loving care devoted to artistic work have given place to those of the artistic death-knell—considerations of of Machinary and "turn-over." Europe is flooded with cheap, very cheap, imitations of old Japanese goods, and now that the novelty has worn off, the demand is less keen. If it is sufficient to attract visitors with enough perception to pay high prices for genuine *objects d'art* the Exhibition may perform a purpose and it may also lead to a temporary stimulus to foreign machinery manufacturers. But it is obvious that Japan hopes to obtain material benefit. The Government has undertaken to underwrite the whole of the expenses and there is no doubt, therefore, that whether it means success or failure from the monetary point of view, the scheme will be carried through as completely as possible. The burden promises to be no mean one, for it is even now contemplated to devote to the Exhibition a tract of land, or rather two tracts connected by a long strip some 1,400 yards long and from 60 to 160 yards wide, having a total area of about 300 acres. This is to be in the western part of the city of Tokio, in the Aoyama district, and while the transfer of the present Aoyama Parade ground from one department to another seems to mean but little, (the taking of money out of one pocket to put it into another, as it were) yet there is an expense connected with this, because provision must be made for the War Departme t to acquire other property; while the purchase from individual owners of the land required to make up that total area will involve a very large outlay, unless the Government condemns the land and pays an arbitrary price. After the land come the buildings and the laying out of the grounds; for these the plans are elaborate and the expense will be heavy because the guilds that are to undertake the work have little sentiment about them and will make the Government pay, as Governments are generally compelled to do the world over, the very outside prices for materials and labour. There is therefore much which mitigates against success, but Japan has done several wonderful things and it is not impossible that in 1912 we shall be shown how an Exhibition may be run without incurring a heavy loss.

BOMBAY REGIMENTS. OF the seven cavalry regiments of the old Bombay Army, we notice that six are soldiering outside the area of their old location, the remaining regiment being at Jacobabad. The infantry regiments are, however, still toiling over the same ground and ploughing in the same furrow of more than half a century ago, seven of their stations being single ones or places where much practical soldiering cannot be carried out. Of the thirty regiments of infantry, two are on Colonial stations, and one at Bangalore, but it was only the disbandment of a regiment at that station that took them so far afield. These are the only regiments off the beaten track of the old Bombay Army reliefs, with but the exception of the recent move of the regiment at Rajkot to Ahmednagar. It will be allowed that change from the beaten path of one's daily toil carries with it as much benefit to a collective body as to an individual, and we would therefore like to see some more of these regiments serving outside the limited area at present apportioned them. Working over new ground, amidst other scenes and other people, brings fresh experiences, stimulating the mind and promoting a progressive spirit. It is not so easy to dissociate former methods from old surroundings. It is not in any way whatsoever intended to depreciate the value of this splendid body of troops, but its efficiency as a fighting force would be enhanced, we consider, by acquiring new experiences in fresh fields, and it may be hoped that the next Indian Infantry reliefs will bring about the needful changes.

MR. A. G. HOOPER, M. P., is now visiting at Calcutta.

The Portuguese gunboat Rio Sado, Captain Laforte, sailed on Saturday for Goa.

THE Decentralisation Commission sail for home by mail, leaving Bombay on April 25th.

THE "Empire" reports the death at Chittagong, of Mr. John Owens, lately Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta.

THE Amir was still at Kabul on the 25th of January and was expected to be leaving for Jellalabad on a short visit about the 8th instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Saturday the 1st inst, at 2 p. m.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 17.

While the French newspapers were still reporting from Morocco the diminishing prestige of Mulai Hafid as the result of the success of the French military operations, a series of events at Fez, culminating in the proclamation of the Pretender to be Sultan, and the wholesale disaffection of the army, had in a few hours completely changed the face of things in that unhappy land. It seems that Abdul Aziz had attempted to bribe the Ulema to issue an edict in his favour when the French troops were preparing to advance from Casablanca to Mediuna (since occupied). The Ulema held a secret meeting on January 2, but the existence of the Sultan's letter got abroad and the townspeople insisted on the production of this letter, proving as it did that the Moorish ruler's power was so weakened that he had to call in the aid of Christian soldiers. The town criers announced the deposition of Mulai Abdul Aziz and, from then on, the Sultan's name was omitted from the prayers in the mosques. The choice by the people of Fez of a successor fell unanimously on Mulai Hafid, who is still in the neighbourhood of Marakesh, and an embassy was immediately despatched to inform him of his new dignity. Madrid telegrams state to-day that Mulai Hafid has already sent notifications to the Powers of his election to the throne. Owing to the predominant position Fez hoids in Northern Morocco there is little doubt but that all the North will follow the example set by the seat of Government. Abdul Aziz would seem to be in a desperate plight. Little but the town of Rabat remains in his hands and even there the population is hostile to him. A French force is advancing towards Rabat but not to assist the deposed monarch. Fears are entertained regarding the safety of the Europeans in that city and the French will, if necessary, interfere to prote t them against any fanatical outburst. The news is regarded here as putting the Moroccan situation in an entirely new light. It will give the European Concert an opportunity of testing international co-operation in Morocco, for if the movemo t in favour of Mulai Hafid spreads, the life of no European in Morocco will be safe. The policy of the Powers is clear. Abdul Aziz must b supported at all costs. He is, after all, the onlye guarantee for the application of the Algeciras Act and the exploitation of blind fanaticism and religious frenzy by the Pretender to stir up anti-foreigner disorders, wherewith to embarass his brother, the Sultan, which has alienated from him any sympathy he may ha e possessed in France. The situation is considered so gra e that M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is hurrying back from Madrid where he had proceeded to discuss the Franco-Spanish concerted action in Morocco. M. Jules Cambon, Fran e's skilful representative in Berlin has been summoned to Paris to attend th deliberations of the situation and to giv the German views. While Germany is continuing her policy of pinpricks with regard to France's action in Morocco in the indemnity question, it is hardly likely that any grave dissension will arise at this juncture. And that because the internal situation in Germany, and particularly in Prussia, is so engrossingly important as to call for the whole attention of the Kaiser's advisers.

PRUSSIA AND THE SUFFRAGE.

As opposed to the direct, universal and secret suffrage long since introduced into the German Empire, Prussia still groans under the so-called three class voting system described by Bismarck in his crisp, blunt way as "the most miserable of all electoral systems." The Prussian Government has, however, strongly supported by the Conservatives, ever steadfastly set its face against reform of any shape or kind. And the reasons are not for to seek. Under the existing arrangement whereby the voters are placed in three different classes according to their assessment, the working man's vote is kept well under, and the publicity of the ballot often exercises a terrorising effect, for instance, in the case where an employer of labour is one of the candidates—which is of incalculable value in securing the return of so-called patriotic candidates i e. non-Social Democrats. Prussia is, after all, the breeding ground and incubator of Social Democracy. The centre of the grandiose industrial and commercial development of modern Germany, her great cities are full of the red disciples of Marx and Lassalle, and the introduction of universal suffrage would infallibly lead to the election of an overpoweringly strong Socialist party to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. The heavy leaven of Social Democracy already introduced in the common councils in Prussia's great cities is proof enough of the justice of these fears, should further proof be needed. The Prussian electoral system has ever been a fruitful grievance of the Social Democrats in Germany and the absolute refusal of the Chancellor to consider any reform in the sense desired, which Prince Bulow expressed in a rather untactful speech in the Diet last Friday, brought the smouldering glimmer into flame. A most significant feature of the affair was that the interpellation which called forth Prince Bulow's answer was brought in, not by the Socialists, but by the Radicals the most important factors of the famous national "Bloc" in the Imperial Parliament. The Radical resolution demanded the introduction of universal suffrage and re-distribution of seats to do away with the existing anomalies. Meanwhile, outside in the frostbound streets thousands armed with red flags had assembled and were pressing about the precincts of the Chamber. They had received Prince Bulow with hoots and cries of "Give us the Suffrage," and finally a special body of police had to be summoned by telephone to disperse the demonstrators. An attempt to march to the Castle was foiled. Friday passed off in comparative quiet but, for Sunday, mass meetings of protest had been called by the Social Democrats and were held all through the poorer quarters of Berlin. When the meetings had broken up, determined efforts were made to get to the Castle to demonstrate in favour of the Suffrage. Immense forces of police, wearing heavy army revolvers specially dealt out to them, patrolled the streets and the military were held in readiness in barracks. The crowds were orderly but determined. The police was equally determined to nip any kind of disorders in the bud, but owing to the immense numbers of people marching in compact bodies on the Castle encounters were inevitable. In some places where the mob turned nasty the gendarmes after being pelted with stones and belaboured with umbrellas by the otherwise peaceable Berlin burgesses, drew their swords and gave as good as they got. In the enormous crush the innocent, as so often happens, has suffered but no lives were lost. Naturally disturbances of this nature in a capital so orderly as Berlin caused considerable excitement and the natural tendency was to exaggerate. That such exaggeration exactly suited the book of the authorities is clear, and a Berlin correspondent writes that he is of opinion that some shots fired in the air by the crowd were the work of "agents provocateurs." Over a hundred persons were arrested but only four injured people were discovered although it is known that numbers more were seriously hurt by the police sabres. If the attempt to demonstrate is made again on Sunday doubtless the troops will be called into requisition.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Government circles in Rome have been thrown into consternation by an Abyssinian raid on the Italian garrison at Lugh. The disaster of Adowa is too fresh in the minds of the Italians for any interference with their colonial possessions not to excite the gravest anxieties. As it takes 26 days for a message to reach Rome from Lugh news is scant, but it seems that an engagement took place on Dec. 15 at Bagallei near Bardabe. Captain Bongiovanni and several native soldiers were killed. The Italian force thereupon retreated in two bodies, one on Lugh, the other in an unknown direction. The Italian Minister at Addis Abeba made an immediate protest, being supported herein by his British, German and French colleagues, and it has just been announced that the Emperor Menelik has given Ital complete satisfaction for the incursion, with which he was apparently in nowise connected.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

The event of the week here is the winning of the prize offered by M. Deutsch to the aeroplane which should first fly over a kilometre to a given point, by the indefatigable aeronaut and experimenter Henri Farman. That this modern Icarus should be the son of an Englishman, the well-known Paris correspondent of "The Tribune" (better known as former representative of "The Standard" of pro-Pearsonian days), has excited general satisfaction both here and in London. Mr. Farman's machine consists of an apparatus built on the two-surface gliding system and is 35 feet in length. The screw is worked by an extraordinarily light 50 h. p. Antoinette motor of eight cylinders. The exact conditions of the contest were that a machine heavier than the air should traverse at least one kilometre, make the circuit of a goal fixed at 500 metres from the starting point, and, going and coming, should pass between two posts separated by a space of 50 metres. When started the aeroplane rolled about 60 yards along the ground, then rose about a hundred yards and headed straight for the turning point, going round it with perfect ease and returning on the same level in 1 min. 28 secs. The entire success of the test has aroused wild enthusiasm and Mr. Farman will be given the Grand Gold Medal of the French Aero Club at a banquet organised in his honour. The inventor, who is only 33 years old, is a naturalised French subject.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

DUTY ON GRAIN.

A Plea for its Retention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Budget debate of the Corporation this year was of more than average importance. Special interest was infused in the debate by the strong appeal which Mr. Wacha made for an abolition of town duty on grain. Though the house was divided in opinion and the question was put off for a more suitable period, the relinquishment of the proposition was agreed to under pressure of extraneous circumstances, and not decided on its own merits. Imposition of duty on such, an important item of every day consumption as the staple article of food is wrong on principle, where the duty is so excessive as to make the burden felt ever so remotely by the consumers. It is a moot question if the imposition of such a nominal tax as four annas per candy inflicts any burden on the consumer. If an individual consumes one seer of rice per day, his monthly consumption averages to about one-sixteenth part of a candy, which means that the imposition per head is only one quarter of an anna! It is again a moot question if such a nominal impost as four annas per candy even remotely affects the price of grain, which is determined by the larger question of demand and consumption. The price of grain, which undergoes heavy fluctuations, is solely determined by this all-powerful principle of political economics. With the salt duty the case is altogether different. When salt to the inherent value of two annas is taxed at Rs. 3 per maund, the impost is twenty-four times the value of the article, and reduction of tax from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-8 cannot but affect its market value considerably. Let us not again overlook the fact that the majority of the poor classes do not purchase their stock of grain every month or even every week to meet their monthly or weekly requirements, but get it from day to day in the Bazar. On the most liberal calculation the incidence of the tax is merely one pice a month per head, so that if they at all pay the duty it is one pice per individual But the tax being so nominal cannot practically affect the price at which it is sold to the poor men by the Bania, the retail grain-dealer. In the first place, the Bania takes no account of the duty which is paid primarily by the importer, and as a matter of fact gives no consideration whatever to the tax as charged by the Municipality on import, as he buys grain according to Bunder prices. In the second place, how can such an insignificant sum as one pice, which is all that the tax imposes a month per head, be divided in the currency of the country in its thirtieth portion, inasmuch as the poor man purchases his daily requirement from day to day.

The Corporation last year abolished the duty on fuel. What short-sighted policy this! The municipal revenue has been impoverished to the extent of the income derivable from this source, and none is better for that abolition except wholesale importers and middlemen. The same reasons which apply in the case of the duty on corn, operate here The duty on fuel was, I think, only three annas per candy, at which figure it cannot ever so remotely affect the price of fuel, which is regulated by the principle of demand and supply. The price of firewood has risen from two to three rupees per candy since the abolition of the tax, as a result of this all powerful factor of demand and supply. Moreover, the poor classes in this city do not, as a rule, use fire-wood or coal. Cow-dung cakes, which are prepared every day by several thousands on the flats between the Grant Road and Mahlaxmi Stations along the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, are not only used by the poor people, but even by middle class men amongst Hindus. I know of even some poor Parsi families who employ cow-dung cakes to do duty for fire-wood, unconscious of the fact that in this practice they violate their religious tenet which strictly forbids pollution of fire by filthy substances or unclean fuel. There is, moreover, a very large class of people who use dry twigs which are produced locally, and on which no town duty is imposed. It is all mere platitude to say that the town-duty on fuel and corn grinds down the poor classes. Our Civic Fathers have large lumps on their heads for altruism, but very poor ones for calm and dispassionate calculation and accuracy. Let only one of them blow the trumpet of humanitarianism, and the rest follow like a flock of sheep. We in India know of no better friend of the poor nor a greater expert in statistics than Mr. Dadabhai Nadroji. When Bombay was first placed under Municipal administration on the present system, the Town Council of the day, at the request of the Corporation, framed a list of taxable commodities and they fixed the maximum duty on corn at six annas per candy. And, on that Town Council there was amongst others our revered Grand Old Man who would have never commended the duty to the Corporation unless he was thoroughly convinced that it was harmless in its incidence, and was an excellent medium of raising Municipal revenue without imposing the least burden on the poor classes. I go one further, and hold that the tax is capable of an increase to 8 annas per candy, without imposing at that figure the least burden on any classes of society. To abolish the tax would be a short sighted policy, and the income realized from its collection might well be utilized towards useful schemes for the improvement of the city, or towards a reduction of those cesses as are a living burden on the poor classes, e. g. the water rate and the house-tax.

I may refer here to a letter which I wrote in a local paper as far back as on 10th June 1903 in the matter of the reduction of the duty on salt at 8 annas per maund, as sanctioned at the time by the then Secretary for India, contending that the reduction was not so substantial as to be able to give relief to the poor classes, but that it would be absorbed by wholesale dealers and merchants. And my forecast was not wide of the mark, and was borne out by future experience. I took that occasion to bring home to such members of the Corporation as off and on suggested an abolition of town-duty on corn, the plausibility of their arguments in favour of an abolition The inferior corn, as consumed by the poor classes, sells at Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per candy According to demand and supply, and the tax is four annas i. e. 160th part of the average market value. Nothing is more absurd than to argue that this paltry sum of a tax affects the price of corn. To say that it is oppressive in its imposition is to show utter ignorance of the logic of facts and figures, and the Corporation would be ill-advised to sanction its abolition, misled by the empty talk of humanitarianism and whatnot

As an indication of the short-sighted vision of our Civic Fathers, I shall cite, by the way, a fresh instance. The Government only very lately invited the Corporation to co-operate with the Committee which they appointed to investigate the question of reducing the number of liquor shops in the city. This Committee was composed of the Bombay Collector, and the Police and Municipal Commissioners, and was framed in response to the pressure brought on the Secretary for India by the Temperance Association to investigate in the matter. Our Civic Fathers thought they did a very shrewd thing when they suggested to close a few shops in this and that ward The reduction in their number will not, however, one jot lessen the vice of drinking. People will take their customary 'dose' no matter whether a handful of shops are opened or closed. They will even pay more if the reduction in the number of the shops and increased competition bring about an increase in the price of liquor. The poor man has to pay more out of his pocket, a few shops are closed to the benefit of the neighbouring shops that are retained, the consumption remains the same and the Abkari Department suffers no loss in consequence. The proper thing would be to open toddy shops side by side with the taverns for spirituous liquors, and the consumption of the latter will go down of itself. But this suggestion is not likely to be favourably entertained by our calculating Abkari Department, as they fully realize that such a course would entail a diminution in the sale of

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

KING AND CROWN PRINCE ASSASSINATED.

Terrible Crime in Lisbon.

REGENCY PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Lisbon Police have frustrated a rising by arresting a party of Republicans, including two Viscounts, who were about to give the signal to revolt.

A Decree issued to-day abrogates parliamentary immunity and sanctions transportation to the Colonies of convicted revolutionaries.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

News has just been received from Lisbon that the King Dom Carlos and the Crown Prince Luiz Filippe, Duke of Braganza, have been assassinated.

No details are yet to hand.

LATER.

Telegrams from Lisbon give the following details of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince.

The Royal Family had just returned from the Palace of Villa Vicosa. The King, Queen, Crown Prince and the Infante Manuel were driving in an open carriage in the afternoon, when a group of men, standing at the corner of Black Horse Square, fired on the carriage, mortally wounding King Carlos and the Crown Prince and slightly injuring the Infante Manuel. The Queen, who stood shielding the Crown Prince, was not touched.

The police fired on the regicides, killing two. Another has since committed suicide in prison.

The King and the Crown Prince were taken immediately to the Naval Arsenal, but the King died before reaching it and the Crown Prince immediately after. The bodies were finally conveyed to the Necessidades Palace.

Troops hold the public buildings and numerous military precautions have been taken.

The city is silent and indignant and everything is shut.

The Ministers held a council at midnight.

Queen Amelia will act as Regent during the minority of the Infante Manuel.

The state prisons are an entrenched camp, and Lisbon is overflowing with political prisoners.

It is reported that some Subalterns and Non-Commissioned officers in the Army and Navy are implicated in the republican plot which the authorities believe has been crushed.

(TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE").

SIR,—I have just received the following telegram in confirmation of the sad news published by Reuter's telegram this morning:—"His Majesty the King Dom Carlos and the Crown Prince Luiz Philippe have been assassinated on the 31st January, on returning from Villa Vicosa.

"Yesterday the Infante Dom Manuel has been proclaimed King of Portugal as Dom Manuel II. The country is generally quiet everywhere."—Yours, etc.,

VISCONDE DE WREM,
Consul General for Portugal.

Bombay, February 2.

In consequence of the assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay will be closed for four days. Only Consuls and other authorities will be received, a book being placed to record the names of all others who wish to express their sympathy with the Royal House of Portugal.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

A Prayer for Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to his people on the occasion of his birthday, in which he hopes that God will continue to guide the nation in the path of peace.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

Unionist Seat Regained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The bye-election to fill the vacancy in South Hereford, caused by the death of the late Colonel Gardner, has resulted as follows :—

Clive (Unionist)	4,946.
Thomson (Liberal)	3,928.

The election in the Ross Division of Hereford marks yet another case of return to the old order before the last General Election altered the political colour of the majority of the constituencies. Captain Clive, the Unionist candidate who has been returned, sits once more for the Division, he having been displaced by Col. Gardner who polled 4,497 votes to Captain Clive's 4,185. The latter gentleman has polled 4,746, an increase in Col. Gardner's number while his opponent gained only 3,926 votes, a significant indication of reversal of opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Complete Cessation Reported.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Egyptian Quarantine Delegate reports that there has been no cholera at Mecca since January 20th.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Insane but not Guilty.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram from New York states that in the retrial of Thaw, the jury have brought in a verdict of not guilty of murder, but declared the prisoner to be insane and he is to be confined in an asylum.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS.

Progress of the Restriction Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The British Columbian Asiatic Restriction Bill has passed its second reading.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A MIS-SPENT HOLIDAY.

Dr. Rutherford on Oppression.

LORD CURZON'S "REIGN OF TERROR."

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Dr. Rutherford, in bringing forward his Amendment to the Address in the House of Commons, said that the Indians had expected a reversal of Lord Curzon's Reign of Terror, but had encountered coercion and repression. He urged the reconsideration of the Partition of Bengal and remedy of the financial grievances of India. Government, he said, was face to face with great reform or revolution. He advocated Provincial Parliaments and an Imperial Duma.

Sir H. Cotton, who seconded the Amendment, denounced Lord Curzon's policy. The Punjab, he said, was now quiet because the causes of discontent had been removed, but a general feeling of unrest existed, and was very serious and dangerous.

Mr. Hart Davies urged the enlargement of the funds and powers of District Boards in order to train Indians to manage their own affairs. He urged that a Parliamentary Committee be formed for Indian affairs.

Mr. O'Grady demanded free education immediately, and then India, he said, would be ripe for Representative Government in fifteen to twenty years. He was profoundly dissatisfied with Mr. Morley's reforms.

Mr Smeaton applauded Mr. Morley's cordial sympathy towards the Indians, and said that Lord Curzon deserved impeachment.

Mr. Roberts supported the idea of a Parliamentary Committee.

Mr Morley, on rising, announced the Asiatic Settlement in the Transvaal, and testified to the good spirit displayed by the Transvaal Government. He perceived the advantages of a Parliamentary Committee for Indian affairs, which would bring Parliament into closer contact with the mind of India, and also with serious disadvantages and perplexing problems. India must be regarded in a commonsense way, and it was not commonsense to talk of Imperial Dumas. Lord Minto was as eager for reform and as acute on realizing the present situation as anybody, and if they had a Viceroy and a Secretary of State fully alive to the change of temperature and atmosphere that occurred in India in the last five years, they must not be impatient to judge them.

Regarding Lord Curzon, he refrained from using the language that had been used during the Debate, but it was notorious that he (Mr. Morley) inherited enormous difficulties, and the situation now showed enormous and extraordinary improvement. There had been heavy black clouds on the Indian horizon which, thanks to Government's policy, had gradually dispersed, though he could not say they were never to regather. He admitted that the deportation of Lajpat Rai was a strong measure, but, in view of Lord Minto's statement in Council in reference to the Indian Army, nobody could deny it was justified.

The reform proposals of the Government of India had been subjected to careful scrutiny in the India Office, and sent back to India with the request to submit them to various quarters, such as Local Governments, and to report its general view by the end of March. It would then be for the Secretary of State to consider how far the proposals, so ripened by Indian opinion, carried out the Government's purpose. The separation of Judicial and Executive functions was, he said, engaging the attention of the Home and Indian Governments.

Mr. Morley concluded by saying that he would do everything in his power to demonstrate that he was moved by a sympathetic and friendly spirit towards the people of India.

The Amendment was then withdrawn.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Morley, in his speech on Dr. Rutherford's Amendment last evening, referred to the suggestion to appoint an Indian Gentleman to the Viceroy's Executive Council, and said that neither himself nor Lord Minto, if occasion offered, would fall short of such an application of democratic principles.

CAVILLING AT EGYPTIAN RULE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Robertson moved an Amendment to the Address urging constitutional reform in Egypt.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, deprecated the constant imputation that the officials were in the wrong, and said that the people had not yet acquired the qualities essential to self-government.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE DUBLIN CASTLE ROBBERY.

Finding of the Commission.

CENSURE ON SIR A. VICARS.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the Dublin Castle Jewel Robbery finds that Sir A. Vicars did not exercise due vigilance, and comments on his inactivity in the presence of suspicious occurrences prior to the robbery.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Captain Neville Wilkinson has been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Vicars as Ulster King of Arms.

THE CAPE PREMIERSHIP.

Dr. Jameson Resigns.

LONDON, JANUARY 31

A Despatch from Cape Town states that Dr. Jameson has resigned the Cape Premiership.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Merriman is forming a Cabinet in Cape Colony.

MR. CLAUD WHITE, on his return to Gangtok from his tour in Bhutan, whither he went for the installation of the Tongsa Penlop as Maharaja, brought back with him 30 head of pure Siri cattle which he purchased for the Director of Agriculture in Bengal to found a herd of pure Siris at Kalimpong. The cattle will be under the charge of the St Andrew's Colonial Homes.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Release of the Prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

All the Transvaal Indians, who had been imprisoned, have been quietly released.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr Botha, speaking in reference to the Asiatic settlement, said that it was necessary to consider the question from an Imperial standpoint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEBRUARY 2.

A crowded public meeting of all communities called by Nagarseth Sardar Davar Kaikhusru Mody, the honourable Syed Zein El Edroos and others was held in the Naginchand Institute. Syed Zein El Edroos presided. Enthusiastic speeches were made and resolutions passed to the effect that the sympathy of the Surat District was emphatically in favour of the oppressed Indians in the Transvaal and soliciting the good offices of the King-Emperor, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, and grateful thanks were voted for the sympathy and intercession of those high authorities who got the Registration Act favourably modified. With a vote of thanks to the chair and three cheers for the King-Emperor, called for by Mr. Kaikhusru Mody, the proceedings terminated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PORTE AND PERSIA.

Temporary Improvement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

As a result of the Anglo-Russian representations the Porte has requested Persia to abstain from repressive measures against the Kurds, and fresh and precise instructions have been sent to the Turkish commander to avoid all encroachments.

JAPANESE AND AMERICA.

Effective Measures Inaugurated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese measures have effectually stopped emigration to the United States.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Foreign Under Secretary has announced that steps are being taken to divert Japanese emigration to Chile and Argentine which are favourable to the Japanese.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Playing to the Democrats.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Democrats in the American House of Representatives received President Roosevelt's message with demonstrative applause.

The Democratic Senator Davis said it was the best Democratic document ever issued by a Republican President.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Beats Scotland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

In the Rugby football match between Wales and Scotland the latter team was defeated by six to five.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

In the match against Victoria at Melbourne, the English team, going in first, made 338, of which Hardstaff contributed 122.

Jones is again playing.

Victoria have made 28 fort he loss of two wickets

CAWNPORE CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 1.

The Cawnpore Children's Aid Association, an Institution which is a further development of the scheme of Rev. Ragg, Chaplain, which had a beginning in 1904, its object being to assist parents of no independent means in giving children a first class education at the Diocesan Boys School in Naini Tal and to offer scholarships to deserving cases. The scholarships, though mainly intended for Diocesan Schools in Naini Tal, may, at the discretion of the Committee, be given to other schools. The fulfilment of the present and larger scheme involves, it is assumed, a monthly income of Rs 100 which the Chaplain hopes to raise by subscriptions and donations.

In connection with the Swanzy Memorial Rs.691-4-0 have been already paid in, while promises and donations received after January 1st bring up the total amount to Rs. 1,045.

A tablet is now ready for despatch from Madras and will be placed in the Memorial Church. The balance, after paying for the tablet, will be sent to Mrs. Swanzy.

ST. JOHN'S WORK PARTY.

Report For Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 1.

At the Annual Work Party of St. John's Church, the Honorary Secretary's report showed the results of the year's work have been excellent. Out of Rs. 1,988 at the disposal of the Society for disbursement the following allocations were made :—

To the Kalimpong Homes Rs. 800.
To St. John's Kirk for a new organ Rs. 400.
To the Children's Aid Society Rs. 50.
Wynley Home Rs. 50.
Lady Dufferin's Hospital Rs. 50.
To fixed deposit Rs. 100.

The remainder is to be used in carrying out work in 1908.

The retiring officers receive cordial thanks for past services.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Famine is beginning to tell upon Indian Railway earnings. The receipts in the first eighteen days of January are shown, by returns now published, to be twenty-five lakhs of rupees less than those of the corresponding period last year, the deficiency in the last seven days of this period as fourteen lakhs, the East Indian Railway being behind by five lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand by two lakhs, and the North-Western, the Bengal-Nagpur and the Eastern Bengal by nearly one lakh each.

The Burma Railway earnings in the seven days on the other hand show an increase of close upon a lakh due no doubt to heavy shipments of rice to replace what in normal years would have been supplied by India.

GOVERNOR AND GAEKWAR.

IN BARBARIC INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JANUARY 31.

This has been a red-letter day in the history of the City of the Gaekwars. For the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Clarke the Gaekwar had revived the ancient splendours of his capital, and it is safe to say that the day's sport in the arena of Baroda will never be forgotten by any who saw it. After a round of visits lasting six days, to temples and tombs, mines and mountains, and in paying and receiving "calls," Their Excellencies had a real off-day, in which they were permitted to go back, at it were, to the historic past, and for a brief hour or two to live the life of Indian rajahs in the days before the suzerainty of Britain spread over the land.

Baroda, besides being the most famous Native State in India, is also, for one reason, the most interesting. All around the visitor sees new buildings and huge public offices springing up, the witnesses in brick and stone—real red brick, such as in England we swear by—of the public spirit and enterprise of the present ruler. Yet withal His Highness is a Hindu of the Hindus, with a huge affection for his people and more than a sneaking regard for the sports and pastimes of his ancestors. Hence in this year of grace 1908 the ancient jousts and barbaric games beloved of the Hindus from earliest times are still carefully preserved in Baroda, long after they have been allowed to lapse into oblivion in far less advanced places than Baroda. Everybody in Bombay knows that His Highness maintains a menagerie in the public gardens which he has laid out here, but few know that he maintains whole herds of "masth" elephants, fighting buffaloes and rams and a large number of gymnasts and other performers for the delectation of his retainers and subjects in his capital. But such is the fact. So yesterday afternoon is Highness took advantage of the presence of the visitors from Bombay to give an exhibition of the ancient prowess of his subjects in the Arena. This is a very large erection, cut out of the rock and earth, and an oblong-square in shape,—in contradistinction to the Roman amphitheatre which was round,—and about the length of the sea wall in front of the Taj Mahal Hotel The arena is enclosed within a high wall, above which the soil rises, thus allowing for the seating of many thousands of His Highness's people, and it is fully safe to say that not less than twenty thousand subjects of the Gaekwar were crowded round the walls, and in the trees of the arena yesterday. The scene was one of the most picturesque which it is possible for the human mind to conceive. All the natives yesterday wore their gala attire; while in one corner of the square are the terraced stone "stands" for the royal and Governmental visitors and others for the Ranee and her ladies in purdah. The scene was a most striking one by the time Their Excellencies arrived, accompanied by Miss Clarke, Miss May and Miss Fellowes, Captain Drummond, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Cadell, the untiring Private Secretary to His Excellency, Captain Sally-Flood, Aide-de-Camp, Dr. Cogill, Surgeon to His Excellency, General Evans-Gordon, Commanding the Baroda State Army, Colonel Meade the Resident, Mrs. Meade and Mr. and Miss Meade; and many of the European population of Baroda who were accommodated on the Royal Stand. His Excellency and the Gaekwar sat in the centre upon a divan, and His Highness explained the sports as they transpired. There was no delay in the programme, and no sooner had the visitors taken their seats than the gymnasts were upon each other's heads, shoulders, and hands, indulging in some very interesting feats. The gymnasts numbered a dozen or so, and were attired in bright pink tights, with yellow and bright blue embroideries. At the same time that the acrobats were going through their evolutions, a little company of green parrots were also showing off their plumage and cunning, and when one of them artfully picked up and carried a shot to a small brass cannon, rammed down the charge, and fired the gun, everybody was amusedly startled and keen in their appreciation of the cleverness of the birds.

For three solid hours the arena sports were in progress, and no Barnam or Sanger could have beaten Baroda for the rapidity of the turns in the Gaekwar's Coleseum. Before the gymnasts had concluded their feats two huge wrestlers, stripped all but nude and painted brown and red from top to toe, and striped liked tigers—or devils—in hideous fashion, were in the ring, and feinting for a throw. In a minute another pair of wrestlers used the arena, several with hands fitted with ugly knuckle-dusters which in deadly earnest would soon have made short work of one or other of the combatants. Presently a couple of fleshy giants, long past their prime, fell to and made a display which was almost comically futile. It was seriously predicted that if either were thrown he would never rise again. With every movement their flabby flesh shook like rippled water; and they were obviously fitted for nothing but life's eventide of ease. However, they made heroic figures as they faced each other with hands round each other's ears while they probably felt the thrill of fitter days as they brought down their fat hands and slapped their beefy thighs. Yet they created no end of mirth.

But though the fat giants knew no "falls" the rest of the wrestlers rather courted them. All sizes were represented—bantam weights, light weights and heavy weights; and at one time there were no less than four pairs of wrestlers "on the floor" at the same time. Every method of wrestling was indulged in—the Ancient Indian, the Japanese, the Graeco-Roman and the Catch-as-Catch-Can; and there was scarcely a second that one or other of the combatants was not floundering in the soft sand, pegged down by his competitor and struggling to throw the man a-top of him.

But the wrestling, albeit very interesting, was not the vowel feature of the programme. Most of the visitors from Bombay had seen wrestling of old but not many had seen a buffalo fight, and this succeeded. At one corner of the arena an enclosed space was made with heavy wooden rails, eight feet high. In this space the buffaloes were led from opposite quarters, each securely roped and sheltered by a large white sheet held by the attendants before him. At a given signal the white sheets were withdrawn, and then for a second or two the buffaloes looked about them. They quickly became aware of the presence of the other, however, and then, amidst breathless silence, the most aggressive beast canters across the arena to meet his foe. The animal remains still. He lowers his head and awaits the impact. On comes the maddened bull. He, too, lowers his head, and——whack! their skulls meet with a sound like the smashing of barrels, and their mighty horns seem to split from their very crania as they lock and become taut and still. For the first few seconds there is a grim head-struggle, each bull trying to bear down the other, With noses in the earth and heads almost buried with sand, and often knee to knee the huge black beasts thrust the whole weight of their mighty loins against each other. Then they lock again, and urged on by their familiar attendants they start into renewed frenzy, and each endeavours to butt the other on the side. From their heads and through their thick skins the dark blood flows in trickling streams; their nostrils distended, their sleek backs glistening with sweat and eyes blood-shot and protruding they meet head to head, until the strongest or quickest beast gets his opponent at a disadvantage, and plunges his horn into the other's side. Then the fight is over, for the injured beast dare not risk another blow from the horns of the conqueror, and so he turns tail and flies pursued by the victor with head down, and trying to get in a final blow. Four pairs of beasts were put up to fight to the last for the delectation of the visitors. One buffalo had one horn split from his head, and a great gaping wound showed the result of the Crack! that followed their initial impact in the ring.

But the buffalo fights were not the only sensational events in the programme. After the buffaloes, came those giants of the forests, the elephants. Two of these were slowly led on barbarically bedaubed with red paint, and amidst piercing yells from hundreds of attendants armed with long spears and prickly leg-irons, were sent forward to fight to victory—or ignominy. It took a long time to get the big chains off the legs of the elephants but eventually they were loosened, and then the big fellow went for the little one in mighty dudgeon. They, like the buffaloes fight skull to skull and tusk to tusk, but with the additional weapon of the trunk. At the first impact one would have expected their skulls to have split, but they fought on, with an occasional bellow and sometimes a plaintive cry from the big chap as the little one twisted his opponent's huge trunk rather too tightly. An elephant fight is a clumsy sight, but it is only by the taut backward stretch of the hind legs, and the rare occasions on which one beast lifts the fore-legs of the other clean off the ground that it is possible to conceive the enormous force each is bringing against his opponent. Throughout the bout the smaller elephant had the best of the fight, and when with a specially sharp crack on the nose with his blunt left tusk and a particularly nasty twist of the big fellow's trunk the little one got his man askew he gave him one final butt on the shoulder and sent him galloping off the field, uttering the most plaintive yells, and amidst the mirth of the whole crowd.

So ended the elephant fight, to be succeeded by a perhaps ever more exciting event—an elephant chasing a man on a horse. The elephant did not appear to be seriously angry, but it knew its business, and certainly made what at times was a serious effort to get a tap on the equine's hind quarters. The horse, of course, was in a fever of excitement. Had the elephant at any time got a few inches closer the horse would have been killed outright, but nothing so sensational occurred; and though all admired the immense bravery of the rider the contest ended without any casualties.

Among other contests during the day were a ram fight and elephant baiting, all of which greatly interested the visitors.

In the evening there was a dinner in the Palace, the day ending up with a fireworks display.

DARING DACOITY AT NAREL.

A YOUNG Parsi, named Mr. Mehli Furdoonji, Banaji, started from Narel about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning before last to proceed to Matheran. He was riding his Australian horse. When he reached a coolies' resting-place about two miles from Narel a well-built Bhil-like person turned out of his hiding-place and pursued Mr. Banaji with the shout of "stop the horse." Mr. Banaji, who smelt danger in his path, urged his horse to greater speed. A few hundred paces further on, he saw two persons on guard at each end of the road, who tightened a rope which they had laid across the road, with the result that both the horse and horseman fell flat on the ground. Mr. Banaji's right hand bone, from the shoulder-joint downward, was broken. Other robbers, with muffled faces, surrounded him and belaboured him with bamboo sticks. On their demanding his purse he made over to them the contents of his pocket, which amounted to about Rs. 21 in cash. The robbers attempted to take possession of a guinea-purse, which was fastened to a chain; but in this attempt they were foiled. They succeeded, however, in snatching away from him a silver watch. They were then engaged in counting the rupees they had looted. This was a critical moment for Mr. Banaji, who saw that the robbers had their eye on his guinea-purse and would not let him go alive with it. He had a loaded revolver in his pocket. He was unable to use his right hand, but with the left he fired upon the robbers, wounding one of them in the left thigh-bone, which bled profusely. The robbers were infuriated and led a fresh attack upon him. He courageously warned them of their fate if they dared to further molest him, telling them that five chambers of the revolver were yet ready for use. The threat had the desired effect; for the miscreants, carrying their wounded comrade on their shoulders, hurried down the ravine towards Chincholi.

Mr. Banaji lay in the road helpless for over a quarter of an hour. The horse was standing a few paces off; and with a supreme effort, he mounted it with great difficulty and proceeded slowly towards Jumapatty. He there met two Mahomedans, who were returning from Matheram after selling their goods; and they gave him a drink of water at his request and heard from him the details of the brutal attack of which he had been the victim. They had the gate of the Jumapatty station opened, and Mr. Banaji was given a straw bed on which he laid down till 8 o'clock in the morning. A timber merchant of Narel rode on to Matheran on Mr. Banaji's horse, and sent him all necessary assistance. Mr. Banaji gave particulars regarding the dacoits to the police patel of Narel, the station-master of which sent a telegram to the Fouzdar of the Karjat police. And in this way Mr. Banaji returned to Bombay. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus, he was unable to endure the pain in his right hand, and went straight on to the European General Hospital, where his injuries were very kindly attended to by Dr. King. News received from Karjat shows that two persons have been arrested there as having been among Mr. Banaji's assaltants. He is at present under the treatment of Dr. Fakirji, Bonesetter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Divisional Training Manœuvres for the Allahabad troops will be held along the Tons and Belan rivers. The probable dates are 17th to 20th February.

In the 5th (Mhow) Division, a staff ride will concentrate at Barnagar Railway Station to last from 23rd to 26th February.

Mhow Manœuvres will commence on the 17th, 18 miles, West of Mhow, and finish near Mhow on 29th February, 1908.

The following Officers have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to Japan in February, 1908, for language study.

Captain Jolly, I. M. S., and Delme-Radcliffe, 8th Punjabis, Colonel C. Rutherford, C. M. G., A. V. S., arrives in India by the hired Transport "Plassey" on the 27th February to take up the duties of Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR HOBSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 31.

It has been notified in Divisional Orders, dated 27th instant, that a Court-Martial will assemble at St. Thomas' Mount on the 7th proximo for the purpose of trying Major Y. A. Hobson of the 83rd Battery, R F. A. Brigadier General M. F. Rimington, commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is appointed President and the Members are Colonel W. H. Conolly, R. F. A., Brevet-Colonel G. A. Cookson, 29th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonels W. M. Dawes, 88th Carnatic Infantry and T. B. Hawks, 75th Carnatic Infantry, Major R. Y. Cooke, 2nd Cheshires. M. S. Eyre, R. G. A., W. C. Watson 104th Wellesley's Rifles, R. W. C. Keays, 88th Carnatic Infantry, and Captain V. Asser, D. S. O., R. F. A. is Prosecutor.

Major Hobson is accused, among other things, of obtaining money on cheques from Messrs. Cox and Co. and the Bank of Rangoon knowing that he had no funds to his credit at the time.

Major Hobson has been under arrest for a considerable time in Fort St. George in ill-health.

HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Report for Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Though complete figures dealing with the health of British troops in India in 1907 cannot be completed for some time, it is satisfactory to learn that there has been considerable reduction in sickness and deaths from some of the chief diseases. The number of admissions to hospital from enteric fever were some 200 and the deaths 34 less than 1906 and the numbers are considerably below those of 1905, when the worst mortality from this disease since 1884 was reached. A steady and progressive decline in enteric fever is going on and though one deplores the number of cases which still occur, yet it is perhaps not generally recognised that the mortality is now only half what it was in the nineties, that is to say, that there are some 200 less deaths annually from this cause. On account of malarial fevers there were in 1907 about 2000 less admissions to hospital than in the previous year, and from certain other diseases which cause a very large amount of inefficiency amounted to almost the same figure.

THE Board of Scientific Advice for India has appointed a permanent Sub-Committee to consider proposals for the institution and reform of scientific libraries in India and generally to deal with questions concerning such libraries.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

Start from Bombay.

HEARTY SEND-OFF FROM BOMBAYITES.

About twenty-eight cars started yesterday morning from Bombay on their journey to Kolhapur. The start was made from the Band Stand and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Band-Stand was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the cars were parked on the road west of the Band-stand.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Gell started and timed the cars. 35 h. p. Daimler lent for the occasion by the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., was the first to leave the place with Mr. Tom Dawson driving together with the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn, and three Members of the Trials Committee. The car started at 7-30 a.m., amid a hearty send off from those present.

The next car to leave was the 6 cylinder Rolls Royce driven by Mr. Macaulay with Mr. Marshall, the Joint Honorary Secretary. The car started at 8 a m; and the remaining cars left the place at intervals of a few minutes.

A 30-40 Beeston Humber of Mr. P. D. Lam, driven by Mr. Blair, and Mr. J. D. Davar's 40-50 Fiat was the last to leave the Band Stand, which was at about 8-30 a m.

The police arrangements were perfect. Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, and many European officers were present to keep the course at the start clear of the great crowd that had assembled.

The route fixed to be followed by the cars through the town was the Queen's Road, Mathew Road Kennedy Bridge, Frere Road Bridge, Grant Road, Gilder Street, Souter Street, Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge Road, Parel Road, Sopari Bagh Road, Vincent Road, Sion Causeway. The route through the city was watered, and it was guarded by the Bombay Police stationed at intervals of a few yards from one another. The cars must have taken about only half an hour travelling over the route, as all level crossings were avoided.

The Trials bid fare to prove a great success judging from the number of competitors participating. The competitors have come from places such as England, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Nagpore. The occupants of the cars were loudly cheered as the cars passed the route through the city.

ARRIVAL IN POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 2.

The run to-day to Poona was very delightful. Seated in a 40 h. p. Siddeley which did a non-stop run we started from Bombay at 8-10 a. m. and soon left the city behind us, the roads being well watered and policed. We passed the Rolls Royce car about the 12th mile stone, apparently stopped by a puncture. Near Thana Mr. Goculdas' 40 h. p. Fiat was in difficulties Between Thana and Canpoli we bowled along in great style having the road clear. A short distance up the Bhore Ghaut Mr Stewart on his 20 h. p. Brown passed us going very strong At the Khandalla Control when we arrived at 10-17 were the 40 h. p Fiat driven by Mr. Haefer and the Brown both cars having done a non-stop run.

After some light refreshments at the Khandalla Control we left again at 11-7 and did a glorious run into Poona, arriving at 12-15. The official car No. 1, a 28-45 Daimler lent by the Bombay Motor Car Company and driven by Mr. Dawson, arrived at Poona at 11-30. It carried the following members of the Committee:—The Hon. Mr. Dunn and Messrs. Hugo and Hogan. This car did an excellent non-stop run and averaged over 36 miles per hour.

No. 4, a 40 h.p. Fiat, belonging to Mr. Mahomed Hajee Saboo, was the first competing car to arrive driven by Mr. Haefer who did an excellent performance.

The next to come in was No. 6, a 40 h.p. Siddeley driven by Lieutenent Jenkins who averaged about 33 miles per hour.

The six cylinder Rolls Royce No. 2, driven by Mr. Norbury, came in at 12-30 having been delayed by tyre troubles. Mr. Stuart's Brown No. 17 followed soon after and must have travelled at a great pace over some of the journey as she started seventeenth and stopped half an hour at Khandalla. She was reported to have climbed the Bore Ghat in less then 14 minutes.

The remaining cars came in the following order:—

No. 13 Mr. Goculdas' Fiat
No. 12. Mr. Norbury's La Buire.
No. 19 Mr. Narayan's Fiat.
No. 3 Mr. Goculdas' 40 Fiat.
No. 20 Mr. Currimbhoy's 14-16 Fiat.
No. 24 Mr Brodbury's Belsize.
No. 10 offical car a Beeston Humber lent by Mr. Lam. This car had the wheel and steeling gear badly damaged,
No. 16 Mr. Stewart's Beeston-Humber.
No. 18 Capt Leather's 11 h.p. Siddeley, driven by Mr. Lalkaka, This was followed by a third official car No. 37 a 12-14 Argyle, also kindly lent by the Bombay Motor Car Company.
No. 30 a Mors Car.
No. 9 Mr. Petit's Panhard who reported to the Committee that he had been delayed by Impure petrol which he had tested on the road by a record observer.
No. 11 Captain Walker's Peujot. This car was unfortunately delayed on the ghauts by a slipping clutch.
No. 8 Mr. Sawyer's Sunbeam.
No. 28 Mr. Khatau's Coventry Humber.
No. 35 and No 36 both 6 h.p. Wolselys.
No. 27 a Darraoq.
No. 31 Mr. Hall's La Coste and Pattmann with a badly damaged radiator.
No. 32 Mr. Mahd Saboo's 10-12 Siddeley.

The following are credited with a non-stop run: No. 1, 4, 6, 17, 12, 19, 20, 16, 18, 37, 30, 8 35, 27.

Mr. Joyce's Allday and Onions car met with an accident at Talegaon level crossing and was left in the ditch with a broken wheel.

No. 29 Mr. Pat Stewart's Argyle and No. 34 Mr. Blackman's Otav Milano had not arrived at 4-15.

The day has been perfect and the roads in good order and thanks to the various officials at the several sections were kept perfectly clean and made motoring really a king's sport. Mr. Stewart's 16-12 Argyll has been delayed somewhere near Karjat and has been scratched.

The start for Khojapur will be made at 7-30 to-morrow.

The special thanks of the Union are due to Major Butler, Major Leslie and Mr. Baily for receiving the cars at the Connaught Hotel Control and to Mr. Moore and his worthy Assistant for the efficient regulation of traffic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice my name appearing in your list of entries in the forthcoming Motor Union Trials. I am put down as the driver of Mr. Hajee Saboo Sidick's Bayard car. This is an error. I have been asked this week by the owner, and also by Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of the Motor Union, to drive the car, and I definitely stated to both these gentlemen that I would not drive the car, nor any other. I had from the commencement particular reasons for not wishing to be associated with this trial in any manner, and I must ask you to kindly publish this denial.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN ZUBERBUHLER.

HIRED TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

Arrives with Troops from Southampton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The following drafts embarked on the Dongola leaving Southampton on 22nd January and are due in Bombay on February :—2nd Dorsets 41; 2nd East Surreys, 96; 1st Liverpools, 31; 2nd Leinsters, 62; 1st Cameronians, 70; 17th Lancers, 39; 2nd Welsh Fusiliers, 26; 2nd Cheshires, 31; 2nd Royal Scotts, 38; 1st Northamptonshires, 49; 2nd Royal Rifles, 47; 1st Battalion, Royal West Surreys, 18; 1st Battalion. Lancasters, 41; 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 29; 1st Battalion, Sussex, 9; 13th Hussars, 13; 2nd Worcesters, 72; 1st Essex, 41; 1st Durhams, 72; 1st Derbyshire, 14; 1st Lancashire. 150; 1st Royal Irish Regiment, and Royal Field Artillery, 114; Royal Garrison Artillery, 167.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 1.

The manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Poona promise to be of exceptional interest this year. Not only will the local troops participate but also the Ahmednagar and Belgaum Brigades. Combined operations will take place on the 31st Jan, and on the 4th 7th, 10th, 15th, 18th and 21st of February; all manœuvres being governed by one general idea, but new situations and special ideas will be issued as required.

The first field day of the series took place on Friday under the following general idea.

An oversea Army (Red) having landed at Bombay has pushed its main force eastwards along the G. I. P. Railway via Manmad and Bhusawal. To secure its right flank, cover the Bhor Ghat, and deprive the enemy (Khaki) of the Arsenal and Ammunition Factory it has seized Poona-Kirkee with a detached force.

Khaki has garrisons at Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum and is said to be concentrating a field Army about Dharwar.

SPECIAL IDEA (Red Force).

The force at your disposal is :—
Cavalry—2 Squadrons.
Artillery—3 Batteries.
Infantry—6 Battalions.
Sappers and Miners 2 Companies.

On the morning of the 30th January you receive information that 2 Khaki colours are advancing on Poona.—one from Ahmednagar and the other from Satara. The first is estimated at 2 Squadrons, 2 Batteries, 3 Battalions and will probably reach Koregaum on afternoon of 30th. The second, said to consist of 4 Squadrons, 2 Batteries, 12 Battalions, camped on the night of 29th 30th at the Kapur Wahal (about 13 miles) South of Katraj Ghat.

(Koregaum is 15 miles North-East of Poona on the Ahmednagar Road. Katraj Ghat is 10 miles South of Poona on the Satara Road.)

3. Later in the day you are informed that advanced troops of No. 2 Column occupied Katraj, Bapdeo and Deva Ghats.

4. In reply to your requests for reinforcements, A. H. Q at Bombay direct that you may vacate Poona if necessary, but you must hold and protect Kirkee with its Arsenal and factory. Reinforcements will reach you as follows :—

4 Squadrons—1st train 3 p. m., 4th train 5 p. m.
2 Batteries—1st train 5-30 p.m. 4th train 7-30 p.m.
4 Battalions—1st train 8 p. m., 6th train 11 p. m.

Notes :—The Mutha and Mutha Mula rivers are passable at the Bridges and at the Cavalry Ford only. The Mula and Panna rivers are passable almost everywhere by all arms.

No bridges may be destroyed

The railways are feebly guarded by picquets and have not been disabled.

SPECIAL IDEA (KHAK

converging on the Cavalry Ford. About 8-40 a. m. my attention was drawn to some small parties of mounted men approaching the Ford from the South. These proved to be the Mounted Infantry of the Deva Ghat Column. As before stated the defending force was facing the North and, expecting no attack from their rear, they were quite unsuspicious of the enemy's approach. Cautiously the M. I. approached their unconscious foe and it must have been a matter of some surprise to their Commander to have been able to approach so close without discovery. I couldn't help admiring the manner in which the officer in charge of this party of M. I. handled his men. Not a sound was made, not a man exposed himself, but taking the best cover they could find they remained concealed until the arrival of stronger parties of the same force. It would have been so easy to give the whole show away by the smallest act of imprudonce. Informati n was soon sent back to the O.C. main body, who in a modified degree must have felt like Jackson at his last battle of Chancellorsville when he saw the Federal Army within 1,000 yards of him peacefully carrying on their camp routine quite unconscious of their enemy's approach. Suddenly a heavy fire was opened upon the luckless defenders at 300 yards range. The effect was magic. No one knowing for some seconds where on earth the fire was coming from. Surely in actual warfare a panic might well have ensued! The Commander, however, was not to be so easily disposed of. Facing his men about with quick decision he took up the best position available and lost no time in answering back the enemy's fire. This went on for about 10 minutes when the Khaki Infantry appeared on the scene. There was nothing left for the O. C. defending force but to effect his retirement across the Ford with all haste. He at any rate could have got a portion of his force across and made it very difficult even now for the Khaki Force to seize the Ford. This, however, he failed to do and, part of the Khaki Infantry having taken up a position lower down the river from whence they commanded the Ford and enfiladed the defenders' position, the whole force was ruled out of action and permission given for the enemy to cross the Ford.

This they did with all possible despatch, thus threatening to enfilade the position of the Red force holding Wellesley Bridge and also cutting off the retreat of a portion of the Red force who had been sent forward early in the day to oppose the Ahmednagar Column.

This party was however reinforced by four Companies of Infantry from the Reserve and managed to get back with the loss of one Company only.

Soon after this the cease fire sounded, at which time the following was the position of affairs :—

Deva Ghat Column, having crossed the Cavalry Ford, advancing rapidly against Wellesley Bridge.

Ahmednagar Column.—Cavalry approaching Telegaon. Main body pushing towards Railway considerably hindered by Red force detached party.

Main Body Khaki not yet in action but steadily advancing from the South against Lakdipul and Sangam Bridges.

Red force.—Holding bridges and endeavouring to keep Ahmednagar Column off railway.

I was unable to be actually present at the pow wow but from what I afterwards heard, General Alderson who is directing the manœuvres considered that the day's work had been full of instruction and was well carried out. The mistake at the Cavalry Ford was one of a kind that had often occurred in active service and would no doubt do so again in the future. Incidentally it had been the cause of useful lessons. The troop then marched back to quarters.

Monday next will again see them in the field.

We are asked to state that Mrs. Dimmock regrets that the notice of the general meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, to be held at Government House on February 5th at 5 p.m., should have been under stamped. She will be greatly obliged if ladies intending to be present will inform her without delay as arrangements have to be made to accommodate the number expected.

LIVERISHNESS AND HOT WEATHER.

Bile Beans are Invaluable as a Corrective and Tonic.

Hot climates such as ours have a very imperious effect upon the liver. The Indian climate indeed is notorious for an adverse influence on the general health. This applies particularly to Europeans who have emigrated to this country. The system being more easily upset by heat, and the digestive powers diminished frequently leads to serious stomach and liver trouble which a judicious course of Bile Beans would undoubtedly remedy.

Striking confirmation of the fact thas the Bile Bean, way to health, is Nature't way is contained in the experience of Mr. Caesar Crellin, Templar Terrace, Ramsey, Isle of Man, who suffered from liver trouble for several years. During that time he tried many remedies but it was not until he obtained Bile Beans that his troubles began to diminish. How Bile Beans cured him he tells in the following account of his experiences :

"I was a great sufferer for many yaars from a bad liver, indigestion and biliousness," he says. "At times I was bad that I had to return home from work and I have been laid up altogether some times.

"I tried all kinds of advertised remedies and doctors' medicines, but could never get any permanent relief until about three years ago, when my wife persuaded me to try Bile Beans, and I commenced taking them right away. From the very first I improved so I continued to take the beans. After having several bottles, I was able to go on with my work once more. I felt quite my old self again ; the sick headaches had gone, and all the other symptoms of liver trouble had vanished. This was about three years ago, and I have been well ever since. People have often stopped me in the streets and seeing such a great change, have wanted to know how I was cured. I always tell them that nothing but Bile Beans put me right, and I have recommended them right and left. For the benefit of other sufferers, I think it my duty, to give you permission to publish the above."

As a general specific and blood purifier for residents in this country, Bile Beans have special and exceptional value. They exercise a gently but sure corrective influence on the stomach and liver, besides possessing the tonic property necessary to build up a debilitated system. Bile Beans, being purely of vegetable origin, and containing no harmful mineral products are eminently suited to a delicate, nervous, and anaemic constitutions. They check wasting and decline and restore health to the ill and ailing. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4, of all Chemists and Stores or direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1, Rs.2, and Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 3rd Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

NORTH PUNJAB FISHING CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1

A meeting of the North Punjab Fishing Club was held at Rawalpindi, Major-General Stratford Collins presiding. A report read by the Honorary Secretary showed that although the past year had been an unfortunate one for fishing owing to too much rain in the Spring and to failure of Summer and Autumn rains, yet a fair number of fish had been taken from the four rivers protected by the Club, viz., Sohan and Karung at Rawalpindi and Harro and Chiblat near Hasan Abdel.

The rivers are now seen to be full of young fish and there is every reason to expect fishing to improve yearly.

The Club has, so far, thirty subscribers for the current year and many more are expected from out-stations such as Campbellpur, Nowshera and Peshawar. More members are needed so that the Club may be able to employ more bailiffs for the proper protection of the waters. All classes are eligible to become members and the annual subscription is only Rs. 8. Members are invited to send the Honorary Secretary records of fish killed so that the total table for the year and the state of the fising may be known.

The meeting elected a Committee of management for the current year with Major-General Stratford Collins as President and Colonel A. Hamilton of the 25th Punjabis as Honorary Secretary.

PILGRIM STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The "Indian Daily News" to-day reported the loss of a pilgrim steamer en route to Goalundo, but neither the India General Steam Navigation Company nor the River Steam Navigation Company here have any information upon the subject.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities have also heard nothing about it and as one or more of these services are almost certain to have been concerned, if anything of the kind had happened, it may be hoped that the report is unfounded.

CALCUTTA MINING INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Mining Institute, Mr. Miller, the newly elected President, estimated the 1907 output of coal in India at ten million tons and pointed out that to enable an annual six per cent. dividend to be paid on the present day value of the capital invested in coal companies a clear profit of nearly Rs. 2 per ton raised must be earned and that should the prices of coal fall, this could not long be maintained unless an ever-increasing demand could be counted upon to cope with the increased output that may be expected.

KONDRUSKI'S ACCOMPLICE.

Sentenced to Eighteen Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Before Mr. Forrest, District Magistrate, Howrah Johann Brownfield alias Edward Stowara, alleged to be an accomplice of Kondrusky, was sentenced yesterday to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of certain articles stolen from Major-General Hawkes on the railway between Bombay and Calcutta.

SEASONAL REPORTS.

Famine Relief Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 1.

There was a further welcome rainfall yesterday and the skies are still unsettled promising further rain.

Reports from Gurgoon District to yesterday's date show 1,199 persons employed on famine test works and some 400 persons living in camp shelters.

Official sanction has now been requested for dispensing famine relief also to those unable to undertake employment.

The advisibility of starting test works in Rohtak District is now being considered and a test work connected with the Nundha bund may be begun next week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The United Provinces Famine Report for last week states that agricultural prospects have much improved and grass is beginning to spring up in places.

The rise in prices has been checked, but there has been no marked fall.

Famine has been declared in the Etawah District and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the remaining portions of the Benares, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts.

The report adds significantly that the less valuable cattle are being killed for food and the export of hides has increased.

The numbers under famine relief last week in all India were 576,427, being an increase of 170,383 on the total of the previous seven days.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S RELIEF FUND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Indian People's Famine Trust started, it will be remembered, some years ago, owing to the generosity of the Maharaja of Jaipur and other Chiefs, is in a good position to afford help to the sufferers of the present famine.

Returns, now published, show that it has close upon thirty lakhs of rupees of which Rs 28,10,000 are invested in Government Paper and Rs. 1,78,600 are in the form of short deposits in the bank of Bengal.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S RESIGNATION.

Disagreement with Mr. Birrell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 31.

A special telegram to the "Pioneer" from London dated 30th January runs as follows :—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent states that Sir Antony MacDonnell has intimated his desire to resign as soon as a successor can be found. It is believed that he is unable to agree with Mr. Birrell concerning the maintenance of law in Ireland and refuses to be held responsible for the present state of anarchy.

ARBUTHNOT FAILURE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madras held under the presidentship of the Governor the accounts of the Arbuthnot Failure Relief Fund inaugurated on 6th November 1906 for the relief of sufferers by the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. show that of 857 applicants 491 were given relief in various degrees up to the maximum of Rs. 500.

A total of Rs. 76,986 was granted to Madras applicants and Rs. 77,677 to the residents in the mofussil.

THE AMRAOTI "KARTAWYA" CASE.

Apology Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY. 2.

In July last a warning was issued by the Central Provinces Government to the Editor of the "Kartawya" newspaper in Amraoti to the effect that articles in his paper, if not actually seditious verged perilously near the border of sedition and that he should moderate the tone of his newspaper. The Editor acknowledged this warning in the next issue of his paper remarking that he looked on it in the same light as the bell which rings to announce the departure of a train from the next station ; as the ringing of the bell is followed immediately the arrival of the train, so he expected that this warning would be followed by his immediate arrest and he expressed a sturdy not to say heroic, determination to do what he considered to be his duty in criticising Government. In December last a prosecution under Section 124.A was sanctioned against this same Editor in respect of later articles. On the case coming before the Court the Editor rendered what he himself has described as an object apology and requested that the proceedings might be dropped.. This apology, having been published in the "Kartawya" has been accepted by the Central Provinces Administration and the proceedings have been dropped.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Moodelliar's Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 31.

In the Madras High Court yesterday the suit filed by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Moodelliar and his son S. Ramaswamy Moodelliar against the Official Assignee for the recovery of certain Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 deposited by the plaintiffs with Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. as security for the discharge of their duties as Dubash, was called on before Mr. Justice Boddam. Mr. A. Tirunarayana Chariar, instructed by Mr. Thirumalai Pillay, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr C. F. Napier, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell, represented the Official Assignee. On the application of parties, his Lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn on condition that the defendant delivers over to plaintiffs the balance of security deposited and that plaintiffs make over to defendant a fixed deposit receipt of Rs. 10,000 duly discharged in exchange for the receipt in full for all claims against the Offical Assignee. The cost of the Official Assignee were directed to be borne out of the estate

RIOTING IN BENGAL.

Appeal Dismissed by High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin to-day disposed of the appeal of Nasiruddi Sheikh Hazi and others who were convicted, by the Sessions Judge of Faridpur, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and rioting with deadly weapons and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from seven years to six months.

Their Lordships acquitted one man about whose guilt they felt doubtful and confirmed the sentences on the others dismissing their appeal.

CAWNPORE MUIR MILLS.

Report of Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 1.

At the 34th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Muir Mills Co. ; Ltd., to be held on the 15 instant, the Directors Report and Balance Sheet will be submitted. The result of the year's work shows, after providing for the usual heads, deprecation amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 and all other charges, a profit of Rs. 2,29,657-3-3. Adding this amount to the balance brought forward from 1906, viz; Rs. 1,509-1-4 and deducting dividends paid in August amounting to Rs. 89,425-8-3 there remains Rs. 1,41,540-12-7 for distribution as follows :—

In payment of 3 per cent. on Preference Shares making 6 per cent for the year Rs. 44,425-8-0.

In payment of dividend of 3 per cent. on ordinary Shares making 6 per cent. for the year Rs. 45,000.

To provision for interest on Preference Shares for half-year ending 30th June 1908, Rs. 44,425-7-0.

To be carried forward Rs. 7,689-12-7.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant T H Harer is gazetted to be an extra A-D-C on the Personal Staff of the Governor-General.

Indian Army Promotions :—Major S W Lincoln to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenants H J Willis, P S Stoney, E R C Wyatt, H R A Hunt, J Y Tancred, J V Villiers Stuart, W E H Spry, C E M Mayne, B C Penton, G L Glynton, H F Gordon, A B Skinner, G H Newcome, T G J Torrie, M Eliot, C A G P Meadows, K H K W Bruce, L C L Bayley, N Macleod, W B Roberts, C R H P London, D W Passy, D W Macpherson, E A Hewlett, H Lewis, H G Wilmer, A F Steuart, and A G Shea, to be Captain.

Indian Medical Service Captains H Ainsworth, F A Smith, J W Cornwall, A Miller, F A L Hammond, S P James, P Dee, C R Bakhle, Mr P Wilson, K V Kukdaye, D Dawes, C B Harrison, N P O G Lalor, T H Symons and E R Rost are promoted to be Captains.

Assistant Surgeons N S Williams, is permitted to resign.

Assistant Surgeons D Robertson and E Weston retire respectively 1st and 23rd last.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major W. D. Waghorn officiates as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway vice Major McElhinny on leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant S. S. Higgins' is permitted to retire from 1st February.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A. S. Womach is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from the 14th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. S. P. Marris is posted to the Lucknow Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Rev. J. J. Wright is re-posted to the United Provinces Church of Scotland Establishment.

A REMARKABLE double tragedy is reported to have occurred on the 10th instant in the operating theatre of the infirmary at Birkenfeld, in Germany. Dr Merling was performing a serious operation on a sick child when he fell dead from heart disease. No one present was able during the confusion that followed to continue the operation on the child, who died almost immediately.

AN estimate of the annual profit to Europe from the invasion of American tourists is not difficult to arrive at, says the "World of Travel." Assume 300,000 persons (not an unfair estimate) make a trip across the Atlantic to visit the old country each year. Their expenditure, without taking into account their steam-ship tickets, may modestly be estimated at an average of £150 a head, or a total of £45,000,000. This gigantic sum is divided up chiefly among railways, hotels, boarding-houses, dressmakers and art-dealers.

STREE BODH JUBILEE.

Entertainment to School Children.

The Stree Bodh and Social Progress Jubilee entertainment to Bombay school-children took place yesterday in the Town Hall which was gaily decorated for the occasion. The Town Hall was fairly filled by pupils from about a dozen schools who were invited by the Committee. Besides the school-children there were many ladies and gentlemen belonging to different communities there to encourage the children by their presence.

Among those present were :—Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Miss S. M. Cursetji, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ; Mrs. Ali Akbar, Mrs. Pandit, Mrs. Bahadoorji, Mrs. Rao, Mrs. H. A. Wadya, Mrs. J. K. N. Kabraji, Miss. S. K. N. Kabraji and Miss P. K. N. Kabraji.

The girls of the various schools first assembled at the Alexandra Institution from where they marched in a procession to the Town Hall via Hornby Road and Church Gate Street. The procession was composed of Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan children, and the following order was observed :—

1. The banner bearing the motto of the "Stree Bodhe"
2. Band.

3 PERFORMERS.

The Alexandra Institution.
Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai School.
The Goculdas Tejpal School.
Bai Bhicaji Bengali School.

And then the girls of the following schools :—

Bhicaiji Bengli Scho l.
The Zoroastrian Girls' School.
The Goculdas Tejpal School. (3)
Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai School.
The Jivraj Baloo School.
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Schools.
Sir Cowasji J. Readymoney School.
The Merwanji Sethna School.
The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Schools. (4)
The Joint Schools' Committees' Municipal Schools. (12)

About 500 girls formed the procession.

This was the first procession that was allowed to pass through Church Gate Street, and the second procession of schools that was allowed to pass through the streets of Bombay with a Band. A precedent was set thirty years ago, at the time of the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, when a procession 1,500 children, mostly boys, marched from the Sir J. J. P. B. Schools to the Prince's Dock. The police arrangments were perfect.

A programme of recitatons was gone through by the children. The girls of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai School, the Sheth Jairaj Peerbhoy School and the Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal School sang a Jubilee ode. The Girls of the Alexandra Institution followed with a musical drill.

The girls of the Bai Bhicaiji School and the Empress High School sang an action song and an English part song, respectively.

Miss S. M. Cursetji in addressing the meeting dwelt upon the progress that social reform had made during the last few decades. She was afraid the children that had assembled there had no idea whatever of the prejudices and obstacles the cause of social reform and of female education had to contend against in the beginning. The children were only reaping the fruits of the seeds that had been sown then. A vast difference had come over public sentiment as regards female educations which in its beginning was looked upon with hatred and contempt, while at present it was quite a common thing to see women graduating and competing on equal ground with men. Among the pioneers of female education in Western India were the late Mr. C. N. Camaji, Mr. D. N. Kamaji and also Mr. K. R. Cama. The "Stree Bodh" edited by Mr. K. N. Kabraji very materially assisted by its writings the cause of social reform and of female education. She was sure the children would follow in the footsteps of their predecessors and not lag behind in their duty towards the cause of social reform when they grew up.

Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie then distributed souvenirs of the Jubilee to the school-children. The presents consisted of books, toys and other handsome things. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie for distributing the prizes.

MILITARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Memorandum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

A telegram to the "Pioneer" dated London 31st January, states :—

Sir Ian Hamilton has issued to Commanding Officers in the Southern Command a Memorandum concerning the preparation of confidential reports wherein he warns them against mistaken kindness which may lead to concealment of the shortcomings of Junior Officers until their inefficiency is so notorious that a "volte face" becomes necessary. This inconsistency may destroy the reporter's reputation although real kindness is to remove a round peg from a square kole in good time. Subordinates should on no account be advised to resign. Sir Ian Hamilton, in conclusion, says that he does not believe that there is any tendency anywhere in his Command to utilise confidential reports to satisfy personal dislikes.

It is stated that Captain Bryce Wilson, late of the 5th Lancers, proposes to bring before Parliament the action of Colonel Graham and General Scobell in the matter of a confidential report affecting him.

GANGES SUGAR WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 1.

The Ganges Sugar Works, Ltd., in Unao, the largest sugar refining concern in these Provinces, the construction of which was completed in August, has begun operations and is now refining 500 maunds of jaggree daily from one pan. The product is of an exceptionally superior quality and the demand is exceeding the supply at present. The Deccan (Nagpur) takes the greater part of the refined jaggree, the remainder finding a ready sale in the local markets.

The sugar works will work throughout the whole year.

THE LATE MRS. WRIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 1.

Under the auspices of Sanatam Dharm Brahma Charga Orphans Gogal Pathshala, a mass meeting commenced at Sarsaya Ghat this morning to express the deep and sincere regret felt at the death of the late Mrs. McCallum Wright and to offer condolence to the bereaved husband and daughter.

A resolution conveying the sympathy of the meeting was passed and it was resolved to forward a copy to Mr. McCallum Wright.

SLIGHT rain fell in Cawnpore on the morning of the 1st and at intervals during the day, the day being cold and cloudy. This seasonable rain will, it is believed, help crops greatly.

THE recovery is reported of Mr. C. H. Robertson, Executive Engineer, Delhi Famine Division, who was lately invalided to Lahore, and he will shortly proceed on furlough.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" were Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm, Lady Palmers, Lady Louise Loder, Lady Brooks, and Sir F. Croft, Bart.

Miss Jean Canmore Begg daughter of the Revd. A. P. Begg of Almora, was married at Calcutta on the 31st of January to Mr. J. R. Black of the Bengal Coal Co, and the young couple are proceeding to Europe.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN KOLABA.

The following memorial has been sent to the Secretary to the Bombay Revenue Department, by the President of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha :—

"In behalf of the Managing Committee of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha and as resolved in the first sitting of the Sabha held at Panwel on the 28th of April 1907 in resolutions Nos. 11 and 14, I beg most respectfully to submit the following memorial in connection with the forest grievances of the Kolaba District. In this memorial it is proposed to draw the attention of the Government to the following five points only :

I. GRAZING FEES.

The first and the foremost grievance to which attention is respectfully sought is the levying of grazing fees on cattle, grazing in the open compartments of government forests. The Sabha is of opinion that the levying of grazing fees is itself as a general principle not just. In ancient times forest land, except perhaps a few real patches of forests, were always open to the people for purposes of grazing their cattle. Under the former Governments and even under the East India Company the right of the people to freely graze their cattle in forest lands was fully recognized. The fact that every village has assigned to it its gur charn or grazing common itself shows that it has always been considered to be the duty of Government to provide sufficient free pasturage to the village cattle. It is unnecessary to go into further proof of this aspect of the question. For the people of the Thana and Kolaba Districts as a matter of fact enjoyed the right of free grazing until a very recent period. It is a matter of history that reserved and unreserved forests which were constituted in these Districts under the Forest Act of 1878 encroached upon most of those lands which used to afford free posturage to the cattle of the people. This appropriation of the village lands in the Thana and Kolaba Districts led to serious complaints and the Forest Commission of 1885 was appointed by Government to inquire into these grievances of the people. It will be sufficient to quote a few remarks from the voluminous report of the Commission which will throw a clear light on the rights which the people of the Kolaba District enjoyed in connection with grazing. Speaking of former Governments the Commission says, "It may therefore be assumed that herds of the villages had the free run of all lands not at any given time appropriated for cultivation or other purposes or reserved as Government "kuranas" i.e. valuable pastures in which grazing or cutting grass is according to long-established custom farmed by the State." There was no doubt under the Maratha Government a "Vancharai" tax; but, as the Commission clearly says, it was a fee levied for grazing "from non resident cattle owners and professional," graziers (Page 28). Coming to the time of the British Government, the Commission observes, "We infer from the absence of any evidence to the contrary that the agricultural population had, previous to the survey, the free use for grazing purposes of all unappropriated and unreserved waste lands and whatever arrangements they may have made inter se" for the exercise of this privilege or user were dictated solely by local custom and convenience and carried out without interference by the State."

The free grazing areas of the District were gradually curtailed by inclusion in Imperial forests after the Survey and before the passing of the Forest Act of 1878; and since the Act and the constitution of reserved and protected forests thereunder, they have still further been curtailed. The Government, however, by several executive orders permitted the free grazing of cattle in Government forests in consideration of the appropriation of grazing lands of villages. For example by a notification issued under Government Resolution No 1213 of 14th February 1883 in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District "the permanent residents of forest villages (i. e. villages whose lands have been taken for inclusion in forests) were allowed to graze their cattle free in the unclosed portion of the forest blocks in which were incorporated the forest lands of their villages." Even the Dhangars were allowed to graze free such cattle as were "bona fide" their own. Only the residents of non forest villages and professional graziers were to be charged fees according to a scale then sanctioned. Another resolution No. 4769 was issued on the 15th of September 1885 which granted the same rights though it was added that the order applied to agricultural cattle only. The resolution further directed that the annual auction of grass and grazing excepting valuable "Kurans" should be discontinued.

The Forest Commission after considering the rights and privileges and the user of the people and taking into consideration the requirements of forest conservancy recommended (with other things). "Istly, "that the residents and cultivators (whether residents or not) of all villages in the Thana and Kolaba Districts from which waste land of any description has been taken in forming forest blocks shall be allowed to graze their cattle free in all parts of the forest blocks whether within or without the land of their own villages which are not closed for purposes of forest conservancy and, "2ndly" that the term agricultural cattle should be interpreted liberally, so as to include, in addition to stock actually needed for field work, a fair proportion of breeding and immature animals and "milch" cattle as also animals owned and kept for domestic use by persons who rendered useful service to the village communities.

The report of the Forest Commission was submitted in 1887. The rights of the people of the Kolaba District practically remained as above described for a long time after this until recently, when apparently at the time of Revision Survey of each Taluka one by one, the Kanara Rules of grazing fees were introduced wholesale in the Kolaba District without any regard to the privileges which the people had hitherto enjoyed from ancient times. Fees began to be levied from every head of cattle that was taken to the Government forests and the people were compelled to pay such grazing fees whether they were residents of forest villages or not. Many villages at present have no "gur charan" it being included in forest; many others have "gur charan" attached to them. Under these circumstances practically the inhabitants of most villages have no recourse but to take their cattle to Government forests for grazing and have to pay grazing fees for them.

The villagers could not be made to give up their old privileges without coercion. The reports of the forest Department Bombay Presidency show how frequent prosecutions have to be resorted to compel the people to give up their long enjoyed privileges. The following figures show that the number of prosecutions for grazing without pass has gone on increasing in the Kolaba District.

Year.	No. of Prosecutions in Kolaba District.	Total in the whole Southern circle
1902—3	43	54
1903—4	94	137
1905—6	154	232

Out of the total number of prosecutions for grazing without pass in the Southern circle, the majority were thus from Kolaba. In the report for 1903-04 the increase in the number of these prosecutions is explained by the remark that in Kolaba, especially severe measures were "necessitated by the general laxity in the matter of forest privileges." This is clear admission that the forest officers are compelling the people of Kolaba by criminal prosecutions to give up their long enjoyed right.

In consequence of fear of prosecution the people are beginning to find it convenient to issue passes for all cattle whether they have the need of being taken to Government forest for grazing or not. For the pecuniary loss inflicted by a prosecution is always far in excess of the fee that has to be paid and the owner of cattle without pass always stands in danger of being prosecuted in consequence of its accidental straying or for other reasons. The income from grazing fees in the Kolaba District has thus gone on increasing as will appear from the following figures :—

Years	Income
1902-3	Rs. 8,261
1903-4	,, 9,128
1905-6	,, 10,948

The above short history will show clearly how the people of the Kolaba District have gradually been deprived of their right of free grazing and how from a condition in which most of the cattle of the District grazed freely they have now come to a condition in which most of the cattle of the District pay grazing fees. And it must be remembered that these 10 thousand and odd Rupees are collected from people most of whom are poor agriculturists. The Sabha is humbly of opinion that the Government is in justice bound to give up a large part of this income which is being realized by zealous Forest Officers in disregard of their rights from poor agricultural people.

Apart from the question of rights and privileges it is highly expedient that Government should give up this small income of grazing fees. It is not unknown to Government that the working of the Forest Act is creating a deal of discontent and is causing great hardship and harrassment to the people by the way in which what is called the "minor" income of the forests is realized from grazing fees, the sale of grass, leaves and other produce of the forest which though insignificant to Government is of great use to the people in their every-day life. The income is indeed very small compared with the hardship and the discontent caused and if the British Government in its generosity towards the poor people of India have thought it fit to reduce the duty on salt from 2 Rs 8 as. to one Rupee involving the sacrifice of a large revenue, the Government should willingly forego partially or entirely the small income from grazing fees which is generally realized from the poorest people especially agriculturists. It is not improbable that the loss may be recouped in other ways by the greater co-operation of the people in forest conservancy. Substantial benefits again will accrue to the people. The number of cattle will increase ; more cowdung manure will be available. Milk, the only nourishing article of food within reach of the poor which has now become almost a luxury, will be more plentiful. The great uneasiness caused by frequent prosecutions will also be avoided.

The Sabha, in conclusion, therefore, humbly prays that in consideration of the rights and privileges which the people of Kolaba enjoyed upto this time and of the great expediency of the measure the Government will be pleased—if it is not possible to remit grazing fees altogether with certain well defined exceptions—to exempt the agricultural and milch cattle of the residents and cultivators of forest villages from payment of fees, as found in practice and recommended by the Forest Commission of 1885 itself.

II. INCREASE OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

The next point to which the attention of Government is respectfully solicited is the large increase in Criminal prosecutions in Forest cases in the Kolaba District. The subject has already been incidentally referred to above and the following figures from Government forest reports clearly show this large increase in prosecutions.

Cases in Kolaba. Total No. of cases in the circle.

	Cases prosecuted.	Cases Pro-secuted	Com-pounded.	Com-pounded.
1902-3				
Unauthorized felling ...	78	167	160	938
Grazing without pass ...	43	67	54	83
1903-4				
Unauthorized felling ...	93	217	178	1095
Grazing without pass ...	94	222	137	677
1905-6				
Unauthorized felling ...	121	199	247	1577
Grazing without pass ...	154	203	232	1028

It cannot be supposed that the people of the Kolaba District are less law-abiding than those of other Districts. Prosecutions are often undertaken where the straying of cattle is accidental or where the villager seeks to satisfy a want which he has been satisfying as a matter of privilege and where the loss to Government is almost nil. On the country the removal of grass from reserved forests is always useful in preventing fires, and the report for 1905-6 contains the following valuable remark : "In Kolaba virtually incendiarism does not exist. Here well-behaved villagers were allowed in a few cases to cut and remove a large quantity of grass free of charge and the concession was found to be of good result." The great vexation and uneasiness caused by frequent prosecutions is an evil which a benign Government ought to remove as far as possible and the Sabha respectfully prays that the Government will be pleased to discourage the frequent resort to criminal prosecutions by forest officer and to direct them to satisfy the legitimate wants of the people as far as possible.

III. GREATER FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING "RAB."

One of the most necessary and pressing needs of the agriculturists in the Kolaba District is to obtain tahal or twigs, grass, &c. from the forests for purpose of "Rab" or ash-manure for rice cultivation. The residents of forest villages have always obtained "Rab" free from forests and the practice was admitted and recommended to be continued by the Forest Commission of 1885. It cannot but be apparent that a large portion of the number of prosecutions for unauthorised cuttings of trees is connected with the attempts of villagers to procure tahal for "Rab" purposes. The Sabha humbly prays that forest officers should be directed to afford full facilities to the residents and cultivators of forest villages to supply their legitimate needs for tahal, grass, reed, &c. for "Rab" purposes.

IV. THE NECESSITY OF AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE FOREST ACT.

There are certain Sections of the Forest Act of 1878 which are so wide as to afford a certain scope to zealous and less cautious Forest officers to institute unnecessary prosecutions or to give uncalled for trouble. Thus Sec. 25 provides that any person who trespasses or pastures cattle or "permits" cattle to trespass shall be liable to certain punishment. The words "permits cattle to trespass have led in the Kolaba District to the prosecution of even absent owners of cattle which the cow-herd allowed to trespass" in reserved patches. The orders of Government no doubt are that "some degree of tact and discretion must be displayed by the forest officer in cases e.g. were cattle are found straying or grazing in the close reserve." It would however be more convenient if the Section is made more explicit and clear.

Another wide section which may be pointed out is Section 52 which provides for the seizing by any Forest officer or Police officer of all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing a forest offence. Cases have occurred in the Kolaba District where a boat carrying many things and many persons along with a bundle of plantain leaves collected from a forest without a pass by some person, was seized to the great inconvenience and loss of many innocent persons. The Section might be made more explicit and proper if it is made applicable to such boats, carts and cattle only as are exclusively or principally used in the commission of a forest offence.

The Sabha respectfully prays that if it is difficult to have the sections noted above amended, the Government of Bombay will be pleased to issue such executive orders in connection with them as will prevent the people from being unnecessarily troubled.

THE ORDER ABOUT THE PROHIBITION OF SAWING, &c. WITHIN A MILE OF FORESTS.

Some of the executive orders which are issued under the Act are sometimes more harrassing than the provisions of the Act itself. The Sabha craves permission to draw the special attention of Government to a rule issued by the Forest Department probably under (h) of Section 41 prohibiting any sawing, peeling or cutting work within a mile of a reserved or protected forest. This rule has naturally caused a great deal of inconvenience not to speak of alarm in many villages and even towns ; for many villages and towns so border on reserved and protected forests as to be easily within the limit prescribed by the rule. All carpentary work even the mending of a plough or the cutting of any wood has become punishable in them unless previous sanction has been obtained from a high forest officer, not lower in rank than an Extra Assistant Forest Conservator. The Sabha is informed on good authority that a man doing usual carpentary work in such a big town as Mahad was recently interfered with and his tools taken possession of for cutting wood without a pass. It is really extremely harrassing that with the object perhaps of preventing one or two possible offenders from committing theft of Government timber a whole body of honest subjects should be prevented from performing perfectly legal and ordinary carpentary work. The Sub-Section (h) of 41 does not intend very probably that such a widely worded order should be issued under it. It is perhaps even possible that the intention of Government is not to interfere with ordinary carpentary work which would cause very great hardship indeed. The Sabha therefore most respectfully prays that the above order which had laid dormant for many years in consequence very probably of its unpractical nature and has only recently been promulgated be cancelled.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGARCANE IN BENGAL.

Character of the season.—Up to the end of August the season was favourable and prospects were good. The short rainfall from September to November seriously affected the crop and in consequence the anticipations of the Preliminary Forecast have not been realized.

Area planted.—The total area is returned as 435,500 acres (11,000 acres more than last year and 3,400 acres short of the normal). There has been a considerable increase in the area sown in north Bihar due to the establishment of several sugar factories and a decrease in the area sown in Lower Bengal. In South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa there has been no change.

Outturn.—The district reports show that a crop of 98 per cent. is anticipated in Darbhanga and the Sonthal Parganas; between 80 and 90 per cent. in Gays, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh ; between 70 and 80 per cent. in Burdwan, Patna, Muzuffarpore and Manbhum; between 60 and 70 in Shahabad, Saran and Purnea; between 50 and 60 in Bankura, Midnapur and Murshidabad. The area in the other districts is unimportant. According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn for the Province amounts to 76 per cent. of a normal crop against 93 per cent. estimated in the Preliminary Forecast

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

More Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan of Patna was examined before the Decentralization Commission here to-day. Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Surgeon-General Bomford, Mr. Stevenson Moore and Mr. T. H. Holland will be examined to-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 31.

In response to Government's requests for opinions on points to be considered by the Decentralisation Commission, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce informed the Commissioner in Sind that in its opinion Local Governments should not be given borrowing power; that the present functions of Port Trusts and Municipalities do not need enlargement and that transfers of Judicial Officers in the Punjab are unnecessarily frequent, much to the prejudice of the mercantile interests. Upon t other heads of enquiry the Chamber is not prepared to express any opinion.

CALCUTTA GREAT BATHING FESTIVAL.

Agitators Make Political Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

Immense number of villagers, especially women are pouring into Calcutta in connection with the Ardhodoya Yog bathing festival and the Extremists and Moderates are vying with each other to turn the occasion to political effect. The organization and drilling of Volunteers for this purpose is going on actively. A very large number of names having been enrolled.

PASSED OFF QUIETLY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The much advertised Ardhodoy festival passed off quietly here this morning. The bathers were distributed over the various ghats on the Hooghly and Tollys nullah, and the police successfully regulated the large crowds at Kalighat temple. Numbers of Bengali students, wearing badges as National Volunteers of different sects, were present and gave assistance in the keeping of order. Pilgrims from up-country did not arrive in quite as large numbers as had been expected, but the total of bathers was enormous. A tour of the bathing places at 1-30 p.m. showed that everything was going on quietly.

DARING DACOITS IN BARABANKI.

Mr. Goutiere's Heroic Capture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

During the dacoity which occurred at Baduserai village in Barabanki District Mr. Goutiere, D.S.P., heard of an outrage when in camp late at night. He rose and went in pursuit of the robbers armed only with a revolver and attended by a single constable, tracked the dacoits to a grove which he boldly entered firing several shots to frighten them. The night being very dark in the confusion one dacoit immediately closed with Mr. Goutiere. After a fierce struggle Mr. Goutiere overpowered the assailant and the constable rendering effectual help five of the gang were secured. The sixth man has been since captured and all await trial at the Barabanki Sessions. Mr. Goutiere is the man who captured the notorious Patandin recently.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Likely Successor to Sir Francis Maclean.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The "Indian Daily News" states that Sir Francis Maclean has no intention of retiring in the autumn, but may do so in May, 1908. It notices that Mr. Erle Richards will vacate his appointment about the same emti and may possibly succeed him.

ROBBING A HINDU WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The Calcutta Police have arrested three young Bengalis who are alleged to be concerned and robbing a Hindu woman of Entally. The woman indentified the men when placed before her and they are now awaiting trial.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Praphulla Chandra Ghose, M. A., of the Presidency College, has been awarded the Premchand Roychand studentship for two years with possible extension for three years more. This studentship carries an income of Rs. 1,400 per annum.

COLLISION AT GHAZIABAD.

No Fatality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 1.

A collision occurred early yesterday morning at Ghaziabad Junction between a passenger train entering that station and one leaving the latter bound for Delhi.

The Driver of the Down train is reported to have run against signals.

No fatalities occurred, a few passengers being slightly injured.

PUNJAB-KARACHI MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 1.

In addition to the usual daily Up and Down Mail to Karachi, N.-W.-Railway are running from the 1st of February, another daily service to Rohri direct in connection with the Punjab-Karachi Mail.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Special Precautions in Waziristan.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY, 2.

Special precautions are being taken just now on the borders of Waziristan. These, however, are not due to recent attacks on the signalling party at Sarwahar but are owing to reports that a small body of raiders are on the move in the northern part of country.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACE.

Eigthth Extra Meeting.

A BOOKMAKER'S DAY.

Once more eight events figured on the card at Mahaluxmi on Saturday and, only two actual favourites coming in, the Bookmakers were able to get a bit of their own back. Rain in the morning made the going a trifle heavy and times as a consequence poor, the weather during the races also being cool. A great deal of interest is naturally being taken in the Winter case but, as nothing had been decided prior to the meeting arranged for Sunday, one can only say the two Bookmakers and the jockey in question are suspended pending enquiries. There were some bad upsets for punters during quite a good day's racing and for the first time this season the pony race filled sufficiently.

The day began with the win of an outsider in the first division of the Small Beginners' Consolation Plate for which Orby was a shade shorter odds than Disfigure. At the distance it was evident the former was all out but the latter here came with a run. Barrett seemed certain to pass Barrak, who was in the lead, but Oomerkhan riding a strong finish managed to keep his lead. Only at the last when there was a strong run on Mountain King was the favourite for the second division decided. This time there was no mistake as Heeroo taking him to the front kept there comfortably. Mr. Wallace has but recently taken up racing and has to be congratulated on his first success. As Satha reached the post he came down with Abdoola but no damage was done to either, he being about last then.

There was a general rush for Winter in the first division of the New Comers' Consolation Plate but he extended with Najmi contracting. Whereas the former got away badly and was never in the hunt, the latter could do no better than run third all the way. Wild Pobby early came into the bend from Malik Caman and these positions were never changed, the running of the two placed horses bearing out the opinion expressed in thefe columns when last they ran. In the second division, no mistake was made when a rush came for Devon, making him a hot favourite in a field of seventeen All the fields for new ponies were huge. Killorn never bustled the favourite but past the distance he literally cantered past Sher and Saree as anticipated when he and Winter finished so strong, though too late, two weeks ago.

The Rosehill Plate provided a capital race, Gun metal and Russley Rose fighting for favouritism till the expected call came for Lady Naunie and the public followed though there was no form to go on. Gun Metal made the pace a cracker with the result that the favourite was beaten before the bend. The black led like a winner into the straight but Russley Rose came at her and in an exciting finish Killorn just got there.

An easier win was seen in the horse race, the February Plate, when on his last run Forfeit was made a warm favourite; punters being encouraged by the fact that he had beaten Admiral Crichton in a gallop. Both he and Baritone got away badly, St. Patrick making the running from Lady Metal and Uro but the latter is apparently not fit yet. The efforts of the former two to draw up at the bend were too much and the positions of the first two were not changed, St. Patrick winning well in hand.

Turning to the two races for old Arabs, Precious was made favourite for the one-and-a-quarter mile Andheri Plate though the distance was more than he likes and the going heavy. A commission came for Eed, it being rumoured he had given Egypt a beating in a gallop. The race was interesting though Precious was never in it, Antica and Eed making the running. Peculiar and Kastantin were well up throughout and a great race ensued down the straight. Eed and Peculiar were hard at it when the rank outsider, Kastantin, made his run and won a fine race by a mere neck, Mujeed riding a well judged race.

Almost as good a race was seen in the Bandora Plate of six furlongs, two stables drawing all the money, one with False Start and Sir Jamal and the other with Salanic and Young Gazelle. Bradshaw on False Start rode the same sort of race out in front as when he won the seven furlongs last week. Sir Jamal and Darby followed him all round and the race from the distance was exciting. False Start, however, had a bit left in him and when called on managed to just to stay them out.

Those who were in Calcutta are gradually beginning to return, the Beattie Bros, too, were seen doing business again after their trip to England.

Details —

FIRST SMALL BEGINNERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-2 and under landed since 1st July, 1907. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Mr Shatravi's Barrak 8st 8lbs.....Oomerkhan 1
Mr G K's Disfigure 7st 10lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr K A Rehman's British Flag 7st 13lbs Abdoola.. 3
Mr A Talib's Lassa 8st 8lbs .....C B Mahomed 4

(Winner trained by Owner).

Also ran.—Monster 8st 8lbs, Clare 8st 8lbs, Talib 8st 8lbs, Holker 8st 8lbs, Woolwinder 8st 5lbs, Good Time 8st 2lbs, Aden 8st 2lbs, (carried 8st 3lbs), Fav 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 9lbs), Majnba 8st 2lbs, Toskin 8st 2lbs, Lenzo 7st 10lbs, Frolic 7st 10lbs, Sir Asker 7st 10lbs, Orby 7st 10lbs, and Mjad 7st 11lb.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Orby, 3 to 1 Disfigure, 6 to 1 Good Time, 8 to 1 Toskin, 15 to 1 Barrak, and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Lassa got away first followed by Woolwinder with Barrak close up. At the bend Orby drew up with British Flag and Disguise but at the distance Orby was done and swerved badly. Here Disguise came through, with Barrak commanding a full length lead, but Oomerkhan pulling the whip out won a good race by half a length, one and a quarter next and good fourth.

Time:—56 1-5 secs.

SECOND SMALL BEGINNERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance ¼ mile conditions same as in paevious race.

Mr Wallace's Mountain King 8st 5lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr Rowland's Good Chance 8st 5lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr. S. Mahalla's Uganda 8st 8lbs .....Vining 3
Mr. Shamlan's Arab Prince, ...Firth 4

(Winner trained by Kamad).

Also ran—Satha 8st 3lbs, Thamir 8st 8lbs, Rome Ali 8st 8lbs, Light 8st 8lbs, Ateyba 8st 8lbs, Sailor Boy 8st 8lbs, Hullo 8st 5lbs, Sir George 7st 11lbs, Brussells 8st 2lbs, Pootas 7st 13lbs, Good Morning 7st 13lbs Virtuous Bay 7st 13lbs, Don't Forget 7st 6lbs, Hooded Falcon 7st 4lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Mountain King, 4 to 1 Brussels, 5 to 1 Good Chance, 6 to 1 Hullo and Uganda, 8 to 1 Rome Ali, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 others.

The Race—Mountain King early got away with the lead followed at over a length's distance by Good Chance, Light and Uganda. Good Chance made a bid in the straight but Mountain King won easily by two and a half lengths, half next. Time:—55 secs.

FIRST NEW COMERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1907. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 5 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs A McKenzie and S A Wahed's Wild Poppy 6st 7lbs (carried 6st 9lbs).....Kamad 1
Mr H M Mahomed's Malik Jaman 8st 3lbs Mujeed 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's Najmi 7st 9lbs A Hoyt 3
Messrs Latiff and Sulleman's Little Gafil 8st 3lbs C B Mahomed 4

(Winner trained by Succaram.)

Also ran—Winter 8st 8lbs, Signal 8st 8lbs, Helper 8st 8lbs, Bobally 8st 3lbs (carried 8st 5lbs.) Bareed 8st, Vendetta 8st (carried 8st 3lbs) Desert King 8st (carried 8st 3lbs) Balmoral 8st, Young Salanic 7st 12lbs, Bassam 7st 9lbs, Mutlag 7st 9lbs (carried 7st 10lbs) Minawar 7st 4lbs, Golden Gleam 6st 7lbs, (carried 7st).

Betting—6 to 4 against Najni, 3 to 1 Winter, 4 to 1 Wild Poppy, 6 to 1 Vendetta, 8 to 1 Balmoral, any price others.

The Race—Bareed jumped out in front of Wild Poppy, Manlik Jaman and Najmi. The leader soon fell away and the order of the front three remained. Won by a length, half next. Time—1 min 9 4-5 secs.

THE ROSEHILL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Russley Rose 8st 12lbs .....Killorn 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's Gun Metal (9st 12lbs) .....A Hoyt 2
Mr Vaid's Mandeville 8st 7lbs .....Barret 3
Mr R R S's Lady Nannie 8st 5lbs .....Firth 4

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji).

Also ran.—Cheeky 8st 5lbs, Recovery, 7st 12lb., Koko 7 t 9lbs, and Welsh Love 6st 11lbs.

Betting—Evens Lady Nannie, 4 to 1 Gun Metal and Russely Rose, 5 to 1 Mandeville, 8 to 1 Koko, and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Gun Metal immediately took a clear lead from Lady Nannie, Mandeville and Russley Rose. Entering the straight Lady Nannie fell away and Russley Rose came up and gradually drawing on the leader won a good race by a head, length next. Time:—1 min. 3 1-5 secs.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr H Obayed's Kastantin 6st 11lbs, (carried 7st 9lbs)..... .....Mujeed 1
Mr Ali Talib's Eed 8st 7lbs .....C B Mahomed 2
Mr G K's Peculiar 8st.....Barrett 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Young Kohinoor, 8st 4lbs .....A Hoyt 4

(Winner trained by Saleh Dhakil.)

Also ran.—Precious 10st 3lbs, Alma 9st 2lbs, Nooman 8st 11lbs, Antica 7st 8lbs, Skylark 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 10lbs, Mooreed 7st and Melbourne 6st 7lbs (carried 7st 4lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Precious, 7 to 2 Eed, 6 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 8 to 1 Peculiar, 10 to 1 others.

The Race:—Antica first took the lead from Peculiar, Eed, Kastantin, Mooreed, Young Kohinoor and Precious in that order till Skylark drew up to third place only to fall back again. At the half mile Eed was level with Antica, Kanstantin slightly in front of Peculiar and Young Kohinoor over a length away clear of Precious. At the bend Antica fell back and Eed and Peculiar were fighting out a close finish when Kastantin came on the outside and won by a neck, three quarters next and fourth a length away. Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1908. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's St Patrick 7st 9lbs .....Killorn 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's Lady Metal 8st 7lbs.. .....A Hoyt 2
Mr W Hutchins' Baritone 8st 12lbs.....Vining 3
Aga S Shah's Forfeit 8st 2lbs..... .....Heeroo 4

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji).

Also ran.—Uro 9st 8lbs, Ianthe 9st 2lbs, Cossack 7st 12lbs, Sir Galahad 6st 6lbs, (carried 6st 8lbs), Peria Doray 6st 5lbs, (cargied 6st 9lbs).

Betting.—Evens Forfeit, 5 to 2 against Baritone, 5 to 1 St Patrick, 6 to 1 LadyMetal and 10 to 1 others.

The Race:—From a poor start, St Patrick took a decided lead from Lady Metal, and Uro, Forfeit and Baritone making up ground in the first furlong to fourth and fifth. Nearing the bend Uro fell away and Baritone and Forfeit began to draw up. St Patrick, however, was well in hand and won comfortably by a length and a half, neck next and three quarters next. Time—1min 15 1-5secs.

THE BANDORA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicaps for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March, 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and Nanji's False Start 8st 11lbs .....Bradshaw 1
Messrs M Goculdas and T.C. Galstaun's Sir Jamal 7st 3lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Mr Kapadia's Darby, 7st 12lbs..... Trahan 3
Mr H A Shabag's Company 7st 5lbs.....Abdoola 4

(Winner trained by C Bleech.)

Also ran—Vasco 9st 12lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 8lbs, Salanic 8st 11b, Albert Victor 8st 11b, Caravan 7st 13lbs, (carried 8st 3lbs), Moscow 7st 10lbs, Gaucho 7st 3lbs, Ragub 6st 11lbs, Patna 7st, and Bourbon 6st 4lbs.

Betting—3 to 1 against Salanic, 4 to 1 Young Gazelle and False Start, 5 to 1 Sir Jamal 8 to 1 Moscow, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 others.

The Race:—Ragub and then Salanic were soon passed by False Start, Sir Jamal and Darby. At the bend Darby began to draw up and Sir Jamal made his effort but False Start answering when called upon stayed out by three quarters, half next; poor fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

SECOND NEW COMERS' CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs conditions same as in First New covers.

Mr R R S.'s Devon (7st. 9lbs.) Killorn..... 1
Mr R S Forage's Saree (8st. 3lbs.), Heeroo 2
Mr A M Said's Sher (8st. 6lbs.), carried 8·7, Forster 3
Mr H B Zaher's Narsin (8st. 11b.) Mujeed 4

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji).

Also ran—Siryaver 8st. 3lbs., Afreed 8st. 3lbs. Retriever 8st. 3lbs., Jassas 8st. 11b., Hadban 8st. 3lbs., Meerdar 8st., Broadrib 8st. 4lbs., and His Highness 8st., (carried 8st. 2lbs.)

Betting:—6 to 4 against Devon, 4 to 1 Transfer, 5 to 1 Saree, 6 to 1 Afreed and Sher, 8 to 1 Broadrib and Jassas and any price others.

The Race.—Naief was first out from His Highness till at the three furlongs Sher came into second place followed by Saree and these two caught the leader on coming into the straight. At the distance Devon began to come through and taking the lead opposite the second enclosure won easily by a length and a quarter, half next. Time—1min. 10secs.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA Vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

THE outstanding feature of last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the John Bright C. C., was Mr. Elchidana's splendid and unconquered innings of 82 runs. The Gymkhana going in to bat totalled 152, to which Mr. McDowell and Lieutenant Murray contributed 30 and 29 respectively. The John Bright C. C., responded with a total of 166 for 2 wickets, this winning the match by the substantial margin of 8 wickets and 14 runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Murray, b s Kanga	29
Mr T P West, b Patel.....	3
Mr S N Powell, c Patel, b Vajifdar	8
Lieut Wright, b Vajifdar	11
Mr G A Cooke, b Kanga	0
Mr J C Jukes, b Kanga.....	11
Mr McDowell, c Chokay, b Kanga	30
Commander Vines, b Vajifdar	11
Mr J S Milne, not out	19
Lieut Smythies, run out.....	7
Extras..	12
Total...	152

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Mr J M Surti, b Milne	0
Mr J Elchidana, not out	82
Mr P S Kapadia, b Milne	20
Mr A M Vajifdar, not out	48
The rest did not bat.	
Extras..	16
Total (for the loss of 2 wickets).	166

LAHORE DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1.

The 11th Lahore Dog Show takes place on February 5th and 6th. The entries will be finally closed at 217 a respectable number considering the time of the year. The largest and most important classes will apparently be Cocker Spaniels and Wire Fox-terriers. Of late years this latter breed has been but poorly represented as regards numbers though the few that were shown were very good, probably be very keen as some good kennels are represented.

The following are the numbers of entries for each breed:—

Greyhounds 14.
Cocker Spaniels 22.
Other Spaniels, 5 variety, class 8.
Bull-terriers 5.
Scottish-terriers 8.
Smooth Fox-terriers 46.
Wire Foxt-erriers 68
Airedale-terriers 18.
Irish-terriers 12.
Dachshunds 6.
Pekinese 6.
Eaeteru breeds 4.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Cross Roads, Melon Ground, was the rendezvous of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning and a large field of over seventy people put in an appearance, including no less than ten ladies—Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Beatie, Mrs. McCausland Mrs. Rumboll, Mrs. St. John Graham, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Priestley, Miss Brooks and Miss Crommelin. The sky was heavily laden with very dark clouds, and the atmosphere in consequence felt uncomfortably muggy. All trace of dew appeared to have disappeared from the ground even as early as daybreak, and the elements were therefore by no means propitious for good sport, but in spite of the unfavourable conditions scent lay fairly well throughout the morning. The first covert to be drawn was the brushwood on the north side of the White House, and hounds at once told us that a member of our midnight depredators had been seeking a night's repose in the neighbourhood. His repose, however, was somewhat rudely awakened on the arrival of the Pack, as he took a very rapid departure with the hounds in full cry after him. As a rule, when leaving this covert jackals set their masks for Chuckla Hill, but our quarry yesterday morning took the unusual course of running left handed, heading straight for the railway. In riding the line he gave us we had to negociate some "choice" areas of Melon Ground, and some good sized paddy bunds, but unfortunately the chase was not destined to be prolonged. On reaching a garden, surrounded by a dense cactus hedge, no great distance from the railway crossing at Irla which has been the place of meeting on so many successful Tuesday hunts this season, the remarkable dash of our Pack was more than he bargained for as the hounds bowled him over as he endeavoured to creep through the hedge into the garden. This short spurt, pleasant enough though whilst it lasted, was not sufficiently long to need a change of horses, and we did not proceed to draw another covert via Sahar as is usual when the first run is of longer duration. Hounds were taken over Chuckla Hill, the grassy groves of which vicinity often contain a jackal, but nothing could be found there. A certain amount of diversion, however, was given to a good many members of the hunt by jumping the fine stone wall which crowns this hill. A number of horses were seen to take it in magnificent style, much to the interest, indeed almost excitement, of some usually sleepy and lethargic native cultivators in the adjoining fields. A somewhat long pack along the Andheri Road on the way to the next selected covert was then the order of procedure, and the dense clouds of suffocating dust, thrown up by the tread of a pack of hounds and about seventy horses, was very far from pleasant for those who happened to be at the rear of the cavalcade. One exceptionally versatile local sportsman, who, amongst many thrilling experiences in search of the unknown, once exhibited remarkable endurance by travelling to India over the dust swept plains of Persia, was heard to declare that he had not seen anything to approach it since the day he was engulfed by a terrific dust-storm in the great desert of Sahara. On reaching the spot where the Tulsi Water Pipe runs underneath the road, a halt was made and hounds were thrown into the coppice on the left-hand side of the road. It used not to be customary ever to draw this spinney, but the resources of our present M. F. H. are boundless, and on various occasions this covert has been the means of providing excellent sport. Hounds yesterday morning were again successful in finding a jackal in the wood, and many riders expected him to take the customary line in the direction of Marole and rode accordingly wide on the right of the Pack. But in fox-hunting, as in many other things, the unexpected often happens, and to the suprise of more than one familiar with sport in Salsette, the jackal turned sharply round to the left and doubled back over the Andheri Road. The chase was kept up over a superlatively pleasant stretch of country stoutly fenced at very frequent intervals with large banks and high cactus hedges back gain to Chuckla Hill. Round and round this hill go the Pack and then on to Sahar Hill and out across the Melon Ground close by the Cross Roads where we had assembled at the commencement of the morning. Whilst in the vicinity of Chuckla and Sahar Hills, the jackal was constantly viewed by many people, owing to his remarkable twisting tactics. In a closely wooded district like this, where it is not easy to always keep hounds in view, it is by no means a difficult matter to get oneself into a position which one would give anything not to be in, as a ringing jackal will naturally cause hounds to turn in unexpected directions. At a period of the proceedings yesterday morning one sportsman quite unconsciously found himself in front of hounds, and pulling up to let them pass he was heard to remark with an expression of regret to the huntsman: "I am afraid I must have unwittingly headed the Jack." "That's right, Sir," was the laconic retort of the huntsman. Still, awkward predicaments must at times occur in the best regulated hunts, and the circling mode of operations adopted by the jackal was undoubtedly good cause for excuse for the unfortunate situation of the gentleman in question. The jackal had the appearance, when viewed on Sahar Hill, of being almost done, but he moved at considerable speed past the Cross Roads, and on over a fair tract of ricefields towards Parla. On arriving at a bungalow no great distance from the station, however, his stength gave out and the Pack added another kill to its remarkable record. Although throughout the whole morning we had hardly left the home coverts, yet what a wealth of pleasure was afforded to so many people, as all the time there was a plethora of jumping, which called for all the best qualities of our faithful hunters.

The hunt authorities regret that the anticipated extra day's hunting on Tuesday next has to be abandoned. This decision has been arrived at as last Thursday many of the hounds were severely cut about the feet by some very sharp stones in the course of that morning's gallop. It has consequently been deemed advisable to give them a few days' rest, which surely they must need after the first class sport they have shown us uninterruptedly for the past two and a half months. The next meet will therefore be at Santa Cruz on Thursday, the 6th instant.

JACKAL.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 1.

MARTINIERE PLATE.

Fails' Chance 8st 7lbs .....Trenoweth	1
Sydney Smith's Palmy Days 9st .....Melsom	2
Sherringhan's Sweet William 8st 2lbs ..... Southall	3

Won by two lengths.
Time.—2 mts. 25 secs.

CLOSED PONY CHASE.

Captain Grant's Perquisite 10st 11lbs .....Charrington	1
Colonel Beaver's Campanion 9st 10lbs.....Trenoweth	2
Captain Bennet's Pinfire 9st 10lbs.....Owner	3

Won by two lengths.

LUCKNOW MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE.

Reynard's Baron Athel 11st 4lbs.....Captain Annesley	1
Beaumont's Wales 10st 4lbs .....Mr Charrington	2
Locke's Look Out 11st 4lbs .....Tomkinson	

Won by a length.
Time.—4 mts. 37 secs.

STEWARD'S CUP.

Koer Sahib of Patiala's Mallinycok 8st 12lbs ...Southall	1
Fven's Sicotine 7st 5lbs .....Melsom	2
Thakur Sri Pal Singhs Flotsam .....(disqualified)	3

Won easily by two and half lengths.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.

Chaplin's Avatar 9st 7lbs .....Captain Annesley	1
Wood and Badger's Dilerjung 10st 7lbs .....Bray	2
Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 7st 9lbs .....Robins	3

Won by a neck.
Time.—1min. 21secs.

MAIDEN PLATE.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Coin II 8st 13lbs ...Robins	1
Rowan's Picanning 9st 2lbs .....Ames	2
Connop's Joy Bell 7st 2lbs .....Melsom	3

Won by two lengths.
Time.—57 4-5secs.

OUTRAM PLATE.

Borecn's Cracker 9st 12lbs .....Bray	1
J B Scott's Kathleen 9st 0lbs .....Templeman	2
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Marie Lloyd 7st 8lbs Robins	3

Won by three lengths.
Time.—1min. 8secs.

ARAB HANDICAP.

Fail's Chance 8st .....Trenoweth	1
Butler's Heathen 6st 10lbs .....Vincent	2
Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 8st 4lbs ..Templeman	3

Won by two and half lengths.
Time—1min. 34 1-5secs.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Approved Proposals and Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

The Semi-finals of the All-India Hockey Tournament, this afternoon, produced two excellent games, both keenly contested. The Middlesex Regiment and the 1st Royal Irish Rifles were the opponents in one game. This was a fine exhibition of scientific hockey, and was very fast and level game from first to last, though on the day's play the Middlesex were the better team. They scored a fairly easy goal about twenty minutes after the rtart, and crossed over leading by one goal to love. In the second half they pressed a good goal but the rifles had several narrow chances of scoring, the Middlesex goalkeeper saving twice unite brilliantly. Five minutes before time a combined rush by the Middlesex forwards ended in another goal and the game ended with the score, Middlesex two goals to love.

In the other game a combined team of the 6th Jats and 37th Dogras met the Oxford Light Infantry. The Combined Team started off with a rush and scored a goal within five minutes and added another shortly after. The Oxfords made several strong attacks, one of them being successful. Half time score was two to one in favour of the Combined Team. In the second half the Oxfords had the best of the game but were unable to score while the Combined Team added another goal winning by three goals to one. The game was fast and interesting but the combination of the Jats and Dogras was undoubtedly better than that of the Oxfords. In both the matches the best team won.

LATER.

The following are, in brief, the proposals and suggestions that were approved at the Meeting of Captains and other interested in the All-India Hockey Tournament at the Allahabad Club on Friday night.

(1) That arrangements should be made, if possible, for preliminary ties of a tournament being played off at local centres only, 8 or 16 teams coming to Allahabad and teams not recruited from any one locality being allowed to play at Allahabad.

(2) That if the above proposal should prove difficult to carry into effect successfully, then the tournament should commence on Friday and continue till the following Saturday week, Sunday and Friday being off days.

(3) That the entrance fee be raised to Rs. 150 of which Rs. 100 shall be returned if the team plays or, if in opinion of the Committee the scratching of an entry is unavoidable. In the case of scratching after the draw is out no return to be made in any case.

(4) That a draw shall not take place more than seven days before the ties are to be played.

(5) That, if possible, the Honorary Secretary shall get a list of selected Referees whose expenses (and possibly retaining fee per match) shall be paid.

(6) That a member of the Committee or responsible person nominated by the Honorary Secretary be present at each match with a view to his opinion being available as to the conduct of play and as to Referees, and in case of any dispute or objections being made later by one of the competing teams.

(7) That unattached Officers be not allowed to play except under clause (h) of existing rules—(h) teams of Officers attached to British Regiments in any district.

(8) That a list of good Referees be kept from year to year and Referees for tournament be chosen from the list, if possible.

(9) That 30 minutes each may be retained as period of play.

(10) That in the event of a draw the game will be resumed for a period of ten minutes each way, and, if still a draw, for a further period of five minutes each way, if the Referees decide that light will permit. Failing a decision then, in the event of a free afternoon and ground not being available next day, the match will be continued next morning for 15 minutes each way and then again, if necessary ten minutes each way.

(11) That in Rule 7, the number of spare men allowed shall be raised from two to four.

The above proposals will no doubt require careful re-drafting and consideration of details, but they represent, in principle, the suggestions approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

The final tie of the All-India Hockey Tournament was played this afternoon before a great concourse of spectators between the combined teams of the 6th Jats and 37th Dogras (holders of the Cup) and the 1st Middlesex Regiment. The previous matchas indicated that the final tie would be a close one, but no one anticipated such a titanic struggle as was witnessed. The game lasted for fully two hours and was then decided by a single goal, the Jats and Dogras retaining the Cup by one goal to love.

Throughout the normal period of play the Middlesex had rather the best of the game. They were on the whole the better team as a side but no one of them displayed anything to compare with the brilliant play of Darlington and Ross the Jats and Dogras goal keeper and left back. To these two men the combined team undoubted owed their victory, for if either of them had played an average game the Middlesex forwards would have broken through the defence again and again. The Middlesex men had decidedly hard luck. More than once, after three extra periods of five minutes had been played, it was decided to play fifteen minutes each way and just before the first period came to a close the Jats and Dogras forwards found an opening in midfield and swept past the backs at a tremendous pace and put in a shot which quite baffled the Middlesex goal keeper. Thereafter the Middlesex men did all they knew to equalise but without success and the game ended—one to love in favour of the holders of the Cup.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The following is the latest betting for the Civil Service Cup:—

Fabius 4 to 1.
Circus Girl 4 1-2 to 1.
Point Devon and Son of a Gun 6 to 1.
Eileen 8 to 1.
First Bell 10 to 1.
Matin Bell 15 to 1.
The rest 20 to 1 and 30 to 1.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parbhawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramadipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli..	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	2	3	94
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,743		
Same date last year	10	10	96

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 31st 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	100	69	8
B	168	170	25
C	110	199	17
D	57	70	2
E	83	132	13
F & G	62	0	0
Total to date..	578	640	65
Total rats killed			1,718

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Lamington Cup seems to be a success as a producer of sport. Last week we saw a good race for it and this week we have had another struggle. On last week's results H. M. S. Proserpine was the winner but a protest was put in against one of her boats on the score of excessive sail area, and this being sustained her disqualification was unavoidable. The cup would then in the ordinary course of events have gone to H. M. S. Highflyer, but she had also put in a protest against one of the Hyacinth's boats. When the sailing committee investigated the matter in due form, it was found impossible to determine which boat was in the wrong and the only course open was to order the race to be re-sailed. Under Y. R. A. rule the Proserpine, having been disqualified could not compete in the re-sailed race which was a pity, so it resolved itself into a match between the two larger ships. Each put in seven boats, and the whole fourteen started. The start had to be delayed for five minutes as the boats could not get away in time, but at 3-5 p.m. the lot were sent away to a good start. The course was a very fair one giving all points of sailing and the race was again a very good and keen one. The Hyicinth's pinnaces soon took the lead and kept it till the finish, the second pinnace proving to be first boat at the end. The second was the Highnflyer's galley, third being the Hyacinth's first cutter, fourth, the same ships first pinnace, and fifth, the same ships 34' cutter. This gave the cup decivively to the Hyacinth with 8 points, the Highgflyer's score being fifteen. Even if there are no protests there is still a chance of another race as the Perseus may be able to have a try for the cup if she should arrive before the end of the Regatta. Only three turned out for the A Class race and skippers were ev

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CHILDREN'S OUTFIT.

I promised in my last that I would send you some hints for clothes for children coming home. Many little voyagers will be taking their flight soon, so it is quite time to be preparing their outfit. The baby of the party is the first personage to require consideration. In making a warm pelisse care must be taken that it should be light in weight, and yet very warm; for this reason lambswool is the best material, lined throughout with Indian silk, and the little cuffs made to turn up; or down a pretty bonnet to match made of woolen material interlined with satin, trimmed with bows of soft ribbon and strings of the same: it will also want a very thick, soft, warm shawl, a Shetland veil, two warm flannel dresses, and two Ceylon flannel dresses, the former being honey-combed and feather stitched with lustrine, and the latter cross-stitched with pale blue silk: the way to do this is to tack a strip of canvas on the material where the pattern is to be worked, and when done, cut and draw away the threads of the canvas; besides these, wool overalls, infantees, and vyella sleeping suits, and a comfortable, soft, warm dressing gown, and a stock of white muslin pinafores to wear over the flannel dresses. A second pelisse of white cashmere would be useful for wear before the thicker things are required; this can be embroidered with coarse white silk. A good contrivance for a baby just able to crawl is a little wooden pen, made of light wooden railings with hinges so that it folds up and can almost be carried in the rug straps. I strongly advise a case of bottles of sterilized milk being taken for the baby; as a bottle when opened only keeps good about a day, so it is easy to gauge the quantity required. For older children the nicest things I have bought were in Bond Street, same material and same style for girls of from 4 to 10—dark navy blue serge kilted skirts, with fitted waist-bands attached; reefer coats with large flat crystal buttons, sailor collars tacked into the coat, with 2-inch pleated frill: the frill had a line of red, and blue on the edge; other collars for a change were of coarse white linen also with pleated frill. To wear with the skirts were vyella box-pleated shirts fastened at the wrist with crystal buttons. These were light weight for spring wear and would allow for a thick long sleeve vest being worn underneath on a cold day. For travelling, girls coats were made in bright red, rough woolen material reaching to the bottom of the dress, put into a yoke at the back for big girls, with a cape. There was a small size which I very much fancied, made like a long-waisted French frock with a stitched band at the waist, full sleeves into a wristband, and little turned-out collar trimmed with black fur or braid. For the same little people there were check tweed skirts cut round, made out of double width material, the only seam a gored one at the back; these skirts need to be carefully cut and lined, the hem turned up and hemmed to lining. A girl's dress should look even length all round, to prevent the gored seam stretching: stitch from the bottom and tack a tape to the seam before stitching. Stripe galateas make very pretty dresses and are so useful for boardship and warm spring days in England; the skirts of these to be made like the blue serge, but instead of a reefer coat a sailor blouse; the collar of same material can be bound with plain material instead of the usual little dickey: have a high neck, long sleeve, white flannel vest, the V. on the vest to have an outlining of silk stitching.

A cream serge box-pleated frock looks well with coloured Indian embroidery yoke, with thick coloured cord to match. Tussore silk and Holland overalls are not pretty, but they are very useful: each child requires at least 4 overalls for playtime and nursery wear, which should be made to fit well over the shoulder—do not forget gaiters of stockinette and wool gaiters for all but the big girls, while motor scarves will be a great comfort. A felt hat with 3 different colour rosettes of shaded velvet for landing in is smart, the under brim lined the same; velvet is a good lining for a spring hat as it grips on the head; caps will be wanted for all for boardship. Warm sleeping suits and dressing gowns for boys and girls. Cream Indian silk can play an important part in a girl's outfit; it makes such pretty evening frocks; to give the frock a smart look the yoke can be made of filet lace, daisy pattern being suitable, and nothing is more useful than summer party frocks of the same, made as overalls for the small children, tucked blouses and skirts for bigger ones, a replica of the same in Ceylon flannel with a band of spots on the hem and yoke, the spots being drawn the size of a sixpence and closely worked in chain stitch. An English nurse is always willing to do up silk or flannel, provided she is given time and a Dalli box iron or a patent iron that can be heated by methylated spirit. The laundry bills here in England are very alarming after India; so I suggest an outfit on the above lines supplemented by "some" white washing frocks. There is always a fashion of the moment even in children's materials. We have had Madeira work, Broderie Anglaise, Swiss etc., and now the small things like their elders are to wear Indian lace. If a piece of nainsook or cambric is sent to the matron of any of the many missions in India she will get it embroidered all over in a tiny pattern with trimmings to match. It only needs a little care to plan out exactly what is required for a dress, as the work is expensive. There is no nicer present to bring to one's girl friends at home than pieces of the same for dresses, or broad strips of edging for blouses, which is going to be a great deal worn this next summer. Do not get insertion, as it plays no part in the new blouses for children or girls, its place being taken by bands of hemstitching on the material; the stitching should be ½ inch wide. Very dainty aprons are made of India muslin, hem and 3 tucks, and facing upwards sprays of embroidered dasies, finished over the shoulders and across the front and back with band of val. lace, or Ceylon if you can get it; but there is so much in all the shops here, I wonder if there is any left out with you.

I have not said anything about boys' outfit, but they are easier managed. There is nothing more suitable for them than blue serge and galatea suits with a Chesterfield light weight overcoat, a Harris tweed ulster lined with a good woolen lining, a white polo sweater with collar, navy home knit jersey, two or three caps, and several pairs of white flannel trousers. For the smaller ones not promoted to these garments white pique tunics are very good made with plastron and buttoned down both sides; the same pattern looks well in tweed and can have a brown or patent leather belt, or be made in white serge, for a boy just short coated. A hat to wear with this is a three cornered, trimmed with gathered soft material with upstanding bow in front. The very coarse China or Japan silk sailor shirts are very useful for boys in the country on hot summer days. I have tried to tell you of useful things that can be prepared in India, that cost double as much money at home if the youngsters are fitted out with the above extras as well as all their Indian clothes; they will have enough for the voyage and to be well started at home. It is such a bore to have to set to work to get everything at once on arrival in England. I have not entered into particulars of underclothes, as I have no more room.

X.

In connection with the Open Boxing Tournament to be held at Lucknow from the 1st to the 5th February, it will probably have been observed says the "Pioneer," that as Lieutenant-General Sir E. Locks-Elliott vacates the command of the Lucknow Division this year the championship belts presented by him will become the property of the winners of the various competition. In consequence of this, very large entries have been received from all over India, the number to date being over 100. As these entries include all the well-known men, as well as many new men who have come out from Home with good reputations, there is every reason to anticipate an unusually good Tournament.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF.

It is interesting to learn that offers of a virus for rats and mice have come from France. Of course it was to be expected, remembering what wonders the Pasteur Institute performs. But why does not the Pasteur Institute rid France of its field-mice? These little rodents appear to inflict more damage upon the crops of our friends than the rats do upon the general merchandise—if such a thing be possible. They have extraordinary appetites; like unprofitable fowls, they seem to be always eating. Their numbers, according to an official document published the other year, were almost incredible; and with so many millions of mouths to fill, the French peasants were almost dispairing. The French field mice are a plague of the first magnitude, and before adopting Pasteur methods for the extermination of our rodents, we might reasonably ask what has been the result in the case of those of France.

THE SUPERANNUATED WOMAN.

The enduring friendship between Queen Alexandra and the lady who taught her English recalls the intimate relations which were maintained between Queen Victoria and her governess, that Mlle. Lehzen whom the King of Prussia afterwards made Baroness Lehzen. For nearly thirty years after her withdrawal from England to her native Hanover, the lady regularly received letters from the Queen. For a long time the Queen wrote her fully once a week; it was at the Baroness's own suggestion, and to spare the Queen, that the budget afterwards became a monthly one. But the old lady acutely felt the change from the crowded life at Court to the quiet and seclusion of private life. It was intolerable to her; she must have company and good conversation. She used to bribe the judges, Ministers, and other chief men of the place to go and gossip with her. Her bribe was a cigar. She imported the finest Havannas, and matured them for three years in her own cabinets. No one in Europe provided better cigars than the old governess. All she asked in exchange was talk, to relieve the tedium of her superannuation.

PIGS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

That is a quaint picture which comes from Belgrade, of members of the Servian Parliament dispersing for their Crismas (O.S.) holidays, carrying sucking pigs squealing on their shoulders. It suggests another tableau. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern had made a dash across half Europe to seize the crown which the people of Roumania offered, but which the nations of Europe said he should not have. By train and by coach, in steamer and in the saddle, he had got over the distance and at last Bucharest was entered. A cheering multitude bore him to a great cathedral, where he solemnly declared, "I swear to protect the laws of Roumania, to maintain her rights and the integrity of her soil." Then he came out to face the people who were waiting to proclaim him lord. In the great roadway, most conspicuous of all, was a herd of swine, making merry in the gutters, adding their grunts and squalling to the deep-toned chorus which their gipsy owners contributed to the general song of acclamation.

ANOTHER LUMINOUS OWL.

Sir Digby Pigott's latest letter on "luminous owls" almost persuades one to believe in those strange fowl, but there is a landowner in Middlesex who will have none of it. He argues not against the possibility of phosphorescent freaks in feathers; he will not accept the testimony of rural witnesses. It is his custom to send up some of his produce to Covent Garden each night, and when the "Spring-heeled Jack" craze was worrying the countryside the more credulous of his men were quite ready to strike against night-journeys, so frightened were they. One night the last load taken was in charge of a youth. Presently he returned, whooping, to the village inn, where some of the men were resting, crying, "The ghost! the ghost!" His horse had seen it, and shied and refused to go on, he said. The men took sticks and pitchforks, and set out to the spot, following in the wake of the cart. At the same spot the horse again shied. The men rushed forward and let drive for all they were worth with their weapons. Then some one got a lantern to examine the spook. It was neither more nor less than a huge white-heart cabbage, which had fallen of one of the earlier carts.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SPIRIT.

While we condemn the monstrous corruption in San Francisco and the apparent impossibility of convicting the criminals, let it not be supposed that we in this country are wholly free from reproach. It was not until public opinion would no longer tolerate the dark suspicions with which the case was invested that Whitaker Wright was brought to book. If it be true, as President Roosevelt declares it is, that some of the brightest intellects in the United States are devoted day by day to defeating the ends of justice in that land, we in this country have seen men engaged in finance and in public operations escape the consequences of questionable dealings through technicalities which have no place in the code of a plain, honest man. No matter what public opinion and our legislators desire, the tendency of the modern interpretation of laws is to make the way, of transgressors easy, the position of the man of probity, to say the least, unprofitable.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Indian women who were so alarmed at the appearance of Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard during the latter's travels in Labrador have a lowlier estimate of their powers than that possessed by some of their sisters. The Iroquois women, one fancies, would not have greeted the stranger with "Go away, our husbands are absent." They are more apt to act for themselves. Theirs are the voices which nerve the braves to war; theirs the hands readiest to fight, if the need arise, for the safety of their homes and gods. If she be one of the multitudinous host descended from the fifty-two noble families which compose the Iroquois Government, the woman has the "divine right," as it is considered of transmitting the title; the chief taking his title from the mother, not from the father. Moreover, the women have the right to speak in the great council of the nation, and a woman's is the word which generally turns the scale in time of crisis. And yet they have never experienced the thrills of a Suffragette campaign.

SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND.

The Barnsley travesty makes us return thanks for the existence of County Councils and municipal authorities having the oversight of places of entertainment. Their existence has not averted this catastrophe, but it does act as a check upon proprietors of halls and theatres generally who, unrestrained, would be inclined to risk more than they should. A special case in mind is the conviction the other day of a man who had given a public reading, in an unlicensed building, of "The Christmas Carol." To his infinite disgust he was fined. Though given the opportunity of appealing against the decision, we may be sure that, in view of what has happened at Barnsley, he will not avail himself of it. When the heart is wrung by tragedy such as this, we are in no mood for modifying the precautions by which public performances, no matter what their character, are governed.

A HIDDEN DANGER.

Rather than modify, the public will now feel disposed to demand still more stringent regulations. The dangers of the cinematograph will undoubtedly have to be considered. The peril from this class of entertainment is more serious than the average townsman knows. The cinematograph often froms part of a "bluff" entertainment. A village hall has no licence for a public performance, but it has its entertainment none the less. The writer has one place in mind which holds perhaps a couple of hundred or more, but has only one small door, and that up a blind passage. But public entertainments are given in it, without a licence. If money be not charged for admittance, no legal permit is necessary. They do not charge openly. Admittance is free, but programmes, costing say a shilling a hundred, are sold at sixpence, a shilling or more each. That is how the legal obligation is evaded in rural districts all over the country. The point is one to which the attention of licensing bodies should be directed, for the average unlicensed hall is simply a death-trap.

WHAT HAPPENED AT SUNDERLAND.

It would not be unreasonable if public authorities should now insist that where many children attend public performances, unaccompanied by their parents, special precautions, should be taken to safeguard them upon all staircases in places of entertainment. After the Sunderland massacre Parliament was informed that the entertainer and the lessee of the hall appeared to have thought of "nothing but the collection of the money." That was a tragedy terrible enough to have warned us for all time. At the close of his show a conjuror began to pitch prizes into the audit rium. The children in the gallery, fearing that they would not get their share, bolted down the staircase. There was a jammed door in the way, and instant confusion resulted. The whole thing lasted but a few minutes, but in that time the bodies of the poor little creatures were piled up several feet high, and no fewer than 182 deaths resulted.

Writing from Morocco, Mr. Frederick Moore tells the following story in the "Westminster Gazette":—An Englishman in Morocco, anxious to uphold the good name his countrymen bear for veracity, once told an inquiring Kaid that King Edward, the great Christian Sultan, when he appeared in the "streets of England," always rode a red horse twenty-four hands high (specially made to order), and was accompanied by a thousand silver-armoured warriors, all over seven feet tall: whereat, so the story goes, the Moor exclaimed, "Only a thousand, O exalted Tadja?"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Beswada, 3,270 tons, Captain H. Carey, sailed on Sunday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain H. Maude, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Cowrie, 3,155 tons, Captain T W Stratt on arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kustendji, with 6,237 tons of bulk oil.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain Salvesen, will sail to-day for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons, Captain A Mocker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 610 tons, Captain A J Kolee, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain J. Kirkham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer, Mr. H. B. Simons, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kelly, Misses Daff, Mr. and Mrs. Heerjee and 10 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R. J. Reckford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Wyat, Mrs. Edgell, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Bruderer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Adamjee, Mr. Augrani, Mr. Mahomedally, and 2 friends, Miss Bell, Mrs. Rix, Mr. Kally Bebiji Mrs. Brookes, and 2 children Mr. Cuthbert and 130 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilleficld ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ..... Capt James ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr McArthur ..... R I Marine
Rizsado ..... Comdr Laforte ..... Goa ..... P Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb 1.

Argyl	2281 Robinson	Cory Bros
Assaye	Seymour	Tran port
Aynthia	594 Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Buccania	2505 Tibby	R A Wilis
Bucentour	2283 Large	K Nixon & Co
Colonia	4977 Woodcock	Eastern Telegraph Co
Harlyn	2234 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Itura	3362 Tucker	M M & Co
Kirkles	2575 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kenley	2429 Wilson	
Loodiana	9124 Symour	M M & Co
Malta	3960 Peters	N F P & O S N Co
Maragon	3375 Hodgson Repairing	M M & Co
Madura	1973 Ribon	M M and Co
Mosbtari	1110 Gose	B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041 Corckhill	T M & Co
Bab Nasir	2 55 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Nawaz	3323	Shah S N & Co
Towbridge	2330 Prescott	W & A Graham & Co
Warrior	2294 Tindale	Bombay Co
Xima	146	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
F Marmora	5330	Weston	China	18-2	P & O Co
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Mauritius	8-2	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1714	Holst	Zbar	14-2	A Strandes
M Caledonia	3599	Tocqlet	Aden	8-2	P & O Co
N Barenfels	3466	Engelage	Hamburg	8-2	Glade & Co
P Liebenfels	2857	Wittenburg	Kchi	5-2	Glade & Co
Q Majidi	1820	Coates	Joddah	3-3	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahamdi	547	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Shamsoodin	B'nagar	4-2	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	3-2	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sanden Hall	3293	Main	K'chi	4-2	K Nixon & Co
6 Gutenfels	3351	Dibbichen	Hamburg	4-2	Glade & Co
9 Chybasaa	3091	Babb	Antwerp	8-2	M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	5-2	P & O Co
12 Querimba	4937	Smith	N F		M M & Co
15 John	1816	McMillan	K'chi	8-2	P Muir & Co
16 Kauzler	1864	Michiken	Zbar	3-2	A Strandes

M W D D

Hild	721	Salosen	Singapore	3-2	P Forbes Campbell & Co

H W V D

Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	3-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Linga	Reckford	Karachi, Jan 30
	Cowrie s	Stratton	Rustendji Jan 11
	Takasaki Maru s	Mocker	Kobe Dec 24
	Kola s	Kole	Busrch Jan 26

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
1	Norfolk s	Bovey	Calcutta
	Alean's	Morgan	Calcutta
	Candleshoe s	Hall	Marmugoa
	Arties s	Biller	Trieste, &c
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Landaura s	Kerkham	Calcutta, &c
	Nowshera s	Maude	Rangoon
	Rio Sala (Port Gunbost)	starte	Goa
2	Bezwada s	Carey	Karachi

The steamer Hild, Captain Salvesen, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Bangkok, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Marmora, for China, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—500 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1312 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—900 cwts teelseed J Fachiri, 180 cwts olibanum and 105 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy, 1 bale hemp H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—550 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 6,000 cwts bone meal R Kalerbhoy, 2,625 cwts myrabollam A Khimji, 440 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandi and Sons, 275 bales cottonfly C Heerji and Co, 4,000 cwts mowrassed Shaw Wallace and Co.

Gutenfels s—15 bales twist Kabu and Kabu, 9 bales hemp Tayabji and Co; 385 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 1,064 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 15 bales twist F F Campbell and Co, 8 bales hemp and 1,008 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey, 875 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—510 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—125 cwts olibanum and 105 cwts nuxvomica M Jafferbhoy, 2,000 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Liebenfels s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 8 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybasa s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 1,000 tons, manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2,000 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—300 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—11 cwts Sharkins H A Mahomed and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—25 rolls coir mattiney M M Essabhoy. 114 bales cotton. D B Petit and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A,
Bombay, Feb. 3.
399 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Tuesday the 4th instant at 9 p m Squad Drill with Rides in the Town Hall Compound.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 8th instant 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort parade at Church Gate Station at 4-10 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company.
Tuesday the 4th instant at 9 p m Lecture at Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday the 6th at 9 p m and Saturday the 8th instant at 5 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki Caps for Thursday and Helmets for Saturday.
400 E E Co.
The E E Co will parade at 6 30 p m on Wednesday the 5th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light manning

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

From the earliest times says a writer of the "Globe" the diamond has occupied men's minds. It has been a perennial puzzl: one of the riddles of creation. No wonder, therefore, that attempts to make this gem artificially have been numerous. In December, 1879, Mr. MacTear, of Glasgow, claimed to have produced carbon in the diamond modification. Working upon a perfectly sound theory, he obtained a crystalline substance so like diamond dust in appearance, even under a high power of the microscope, as to deceive experts. It resisted the action of acids and strong alkaline solutions, as well as a high degree of heat, and at least a portion of it proved hard enough to cut a diamond, and engrave, rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c. Mr. MacTear acted in perfect good faith. He courted the fullest possible inquiry, showing the results to Professors Tyndall, Smyth, and Story Maskelyne. The latter authority, a few weeks later, demonstrated Mr. MacTear's claim to be false; while very shortly afterwards he himself fell into a like error by attributing a solution of the problem to the process invented by Mr. Ballantine Hannay, another Glasgow chemist. But the specimens of diamontoid carbon thus produced were of infinitesimal size, and crumbled immediately. As the experiments offered no promise of commercial success, and were of a difficult and dangerous character, they were not preserved with.

A SOLVED PROBLEM.

However, the formation of the diamond is no longer an unsolved problem of chemistry; at any rate, many circumstances point to the conclusion that the diamond of the chemist and the diamond of the mine are strangely akin as to origin. The French (professor, Moissan, was the first person artificially to produce diamond, and thanks to his researches we are able to-day to manufacture diamonds in laboratories—"minutely microscopic, nevertheless veriable diamonds, with crystalline form and appearance colour, hardness, and action on light the same as the natural gem," so Professor Crookes describes them. Moissan owed his success to the development of electricity, with the introduction of the electric furnace. Until recent years, carbon—and the diamond is only pure carbon in the crystallised condition—was considered absolutely non-volatile and infusible. The enormous temperatures placed at our disposal by the electric furnace showed that carbon obeys the rules that govern other bodies.

MOISSAN'S PROCESS.

In June, 1897, Professor Crookes manufactured a diamond before the eyes of an audience at the Royal Institution by the process of Moissan, and told his hereers that if the temperature could only be allowed to act for a sufficient time on the carbon the artificial formation of diamonds would soon pass from the microscopic stage to a scale more likely to satisfy the requirements of science, industry, and personal adornment. The process is a tedious and costly one, and the largest artificial diamond, so far, is said to measure less than one-fiftieth of an inch across. Crystals which do not exceed half a carat in weight are of little or no value, and chemists, in this country, at least, have not yet succeeded in forming a crystal anything approaching this size. Therefore, treated from a commercial standpoint, the present state of the process for effecting the transmutation of pure iron to diamond is not such as to cause the possessors of a wealth of jewellary any uneasiness. Alumina, the substance of sapphire and ruby, has long been crystallised; the balas ruby, or red spniel, was formed about seventy years ago by Ebelmen in small but distinct crystals; and the Oriental emerald, topaz, amethyst, and hyacinth have all been manufactured in the laboratory. However, apart from their inferior hardness and colour, the demand for what are known as semi-precious stones would not pay for the necessarily great expenses of the factory.

IMITATION DIAMONDS.

Great perfection has been attained in the manufacture of paste diamonds, in contradistinction to the reproductions of real diamonds effected by chemical means. The former are a mixture of violin glass and borax. They are a good imitation, but the real stone has more fire and a deeper hue. Then, imitations are often made out of real stones as follows:—Real stones of a pale colour are not valuable so that lapidary splits them up, introduces the colour desired, and then joins them again. They are called "doublets." The application of a file to the back of these stones will at once detect them. False gems can be readily detected and distinguished from true diamonds by the following tests:—A file will have no effect on a diamond or other precious stones, but will on imitatons. A diamond will cut glass, imitations will only scratch it. If a diamond is rubbed briskly on cloth in a dark place it will reflect. A diamond is extremely transparent to the X-rays, whereas highly refracting glass used in imitation stones is almost perfectly opaque to the rays.

LUMINOUS BIRDS.

Attention has been recently called in many of the natural history papers to the subject of luminous birds. Mysterious lights have been seen gliding about, and rising and falling in a way which has suggested bird flight to the observer. As the light moved along the road it was, perhaps, at first taken for that of a bicycle lamp. But presently it rose in the air, wheeled round, and passed out of sight over the field. A Norfolk observer who communicates his observations to the "Field" has seen these moving lights on many occasions, and has pointed them out to others. He concludes that they are owl lamps, that is to say, they are due to the luminosity of the white owl as it flits about seeking its prey at night.

SHINING HERONS.

Owls do not appear to be the only luminious birds. The authors of "The Water Birds of North America" allude to the phosphorescent plumage of the great blue heron. The breast feathers of this species, it appears, are furnished with a downy, light-emitting substance. The bird itself is known as the "bird-lantern." It is suggested that the luminosity may be of service to the bird both by attracting the fish, and enabling it to see them.

LUMINOUS NESTS.

Not only may the birds thus carry lanterns to guide them in their hunting or fishing, but their nests may also be lighted up. Such, at any rate, was the case with the nests of which an account is given in the "Illustrirtes Jahrbuch fur Naturkunde" for 1906. In a village near Ratisbon, in the 'sixties, it was observed that on dark nights certain nests in the trees were luminous. Investigation showed that they were full of the decaying remains of fish. The light in this case was doubtless due to the luminous bacteria which so often occur in decomposing fish.

CAUSE OF LUMINOSITY IN BIRDS.

In other luminous creatures, such as deepsea fishes, there are special luminous organs which produce the light, but ornithologists do not recognise anything of the sort in birds. The luminosity must be in, or on, the feathers. Luminous bacteria developed in decaying animal matter, especially in the case of the heron, whose food is fish, might account for a slight luminosity. It would appear to be hardly sufficient, however, to account for the luminous owls of recent observers, whose lights might be mistaken for cycle lamps. A luminous pigment in the feathers seems the only other explanation.

METEORIC IRON OF CANYON DIABLO.

A recent volume of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections contains an interesting account of the remarkable meteoric iron of Canyon Diablo, Arizona, U. S. It was in this that diamonds were discovered in 1891, the first ever found in meteoric iron, although they had previously been found in a stony meteorite. The Canyon Diablo meteoric fragments lie scattered within a radius of a few miles of a remarkable natural feature. This is a sort of depression in the ground some six hundred feet deep and three-quarters of a mile cross. It has been suggested with considerable probability that this marks the site where a gigantic meteorite fell, burying itself deeply in the ground, and scattering fragments of its mass all around.

METEORIC BOMBARDMENT OF MOON.

In connection with this view of the meteoric origin of the crater-like depression of Arizona may be mentioned the recent theory of the so-called volcanic craters of the moon. It is suggested that these are not the craters of extinct volcanoes, but the scars produced by the bombardment of a number of gigantic meteorites. Each one, by the enormous force of its impact, buried itself in the noon, leaving a crater-like depression, just as the Canyon Diablo meteorite is thought to have done.

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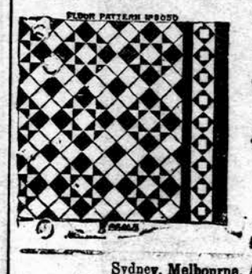

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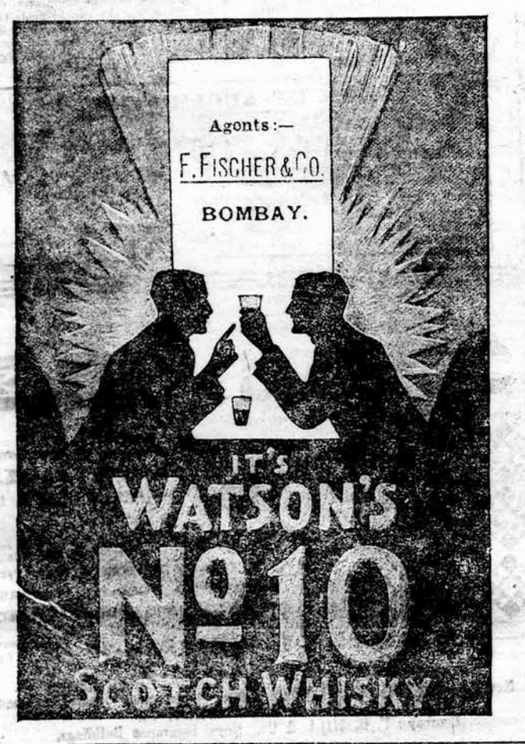

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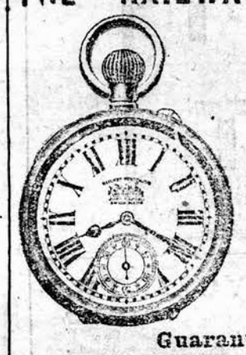

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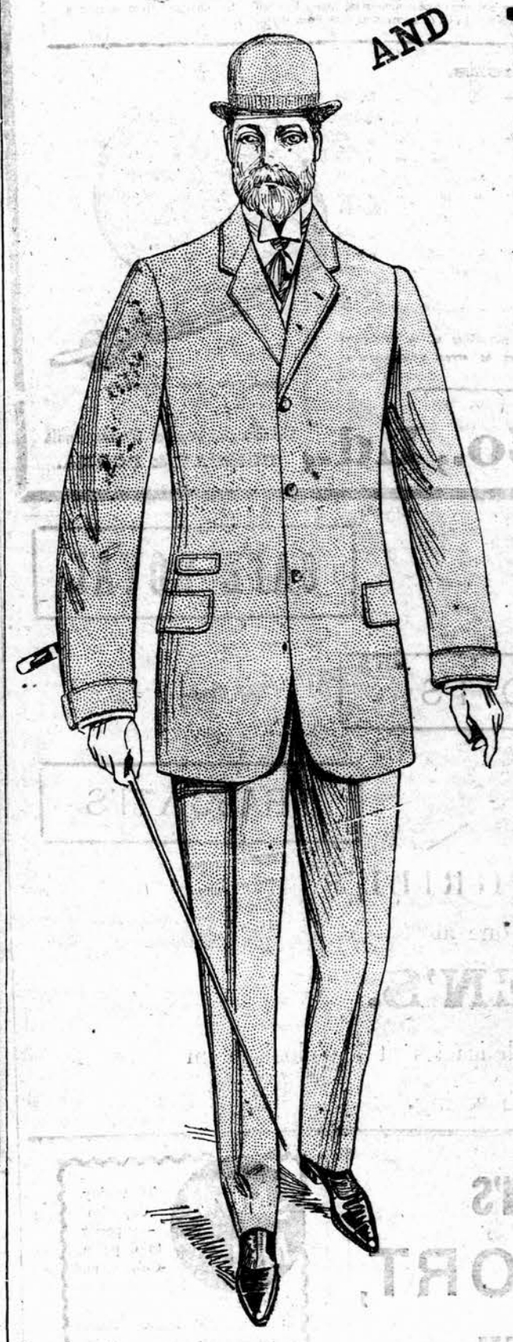

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